WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE RECENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.—NO. 48. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 3, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGN.

e Great Speech of Gen. Schurz at Chicago.

e Grandest and Most Powerful Address of the Campaign.

.ogical and Unanswerable Argument--Discussion of the Great Questions at Issue--Reconstruction, Suffrage, Finance, and Human Liberty--Arraignment of the Democratic Party of the North--The Part they Played in bringing on the Great Rebellion --What Would Follow the Election of Seymour and Blair.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SCHURZ.

R. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS;—at the country stands most in need of is a al settlement of the difficulties connected h our civil war. The people of this country l feel itself secure in the enjoyment of peace—a solid, durable peace. This want acknowledged by both political parties, and h speak of peace as the true end of their re- ctive policies. But while they profess to e us to the object to be accomplished, they ely disagree as to the means to be emyed. First, the Republican party steps before you and points out to you what it has acplished. It speaks thus: "See here what have done. We have carried on a great r against those who wanted to disrupt the nion, and by making slavery the cornerstone of a new empire. We have structed the disorganized rebel States upon basis of universal liberty and equal rights. have enabled the whole people thereof to up governments of their own; and behold t of these States have already resumed r old places in the Union, and three are behind, and in a short space of time those ee will also have gone through the required diminary process, and then the great work which we have struggled and labored so g will be consummated. We offer you ace, therefore, upon the basis of a restored ion, of results already accomplished and state of things already existing." Thus aks the Republican party. The Demots hold a different language. They : "All you have done since the close the war for the restoration of the ion, counts for nothing. Your reconstruc- n measures are unconstitutional, revolu- nary and void." In the words of the Demotic candidate for the Vice Presidency, which s but an echo of your platform, "these laws must be trampled the dust, the army must be sent into the uth, and I dispose of the governments of the governments with the bayonet, and the Senate the United States must be compelled to mit to our dictation. We offer peace to the ple not on the basis of accomplished results, a existing state of things, but we offer peace the basis of things must first be overturned by ce of arms, if need be, and upon its ruins shall commence reconstruction, the principle ing which after new struggles and conflicts all give peace to the country. This, as its ances show, is the meaning of its words, clearly show, is the purpose of the Democratic rty. It is evident that the Republicans, acing successives upon the ground of what eady accomplished, have the advantage in rument; for the Democrats will not persuade people prudently and patriotically to make ice to overthrow that which exists, and to mch into new struggles and conflicts to give peace unless they clearly show that that ich has been accomplished is intrinsically d, and that they have no power to undo it, its place. Permit me, then, first, to ss in review the reconstruction policy car- out by Congress, and the conclusions to it ought to command by the Democratic party.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

f a true, durable peace was to issue from the uggles of our civil war, it was above all things cessary that the causes of strife should be re- oved. But what are those causes? They are ted in two facts. First, that in the South ere existed a peculiar interest and institution namely, slavery and the aristocratic class gov nment inseparable from involuntary labor, ich in its very nature was antagonistic to e fundamental principles of the true demoratic system of government rested, and, condly, that the Southern people cherished at institution and interest peculiar to themves far above those they had in common th the rest of the American people. Those the sources of the irrepressible conflict. ould we pass a command supreme control in our tional Government, which it justly deemed cessary for its existence, if the people who dly refused to yield that supreme control, cause such a surrender would have been inpatible with its own existence? The inevitable conflict ripened into a crisis, and the il war ensued. It was therefore the logical ult, and the natural consequence of the hisory, to stop the sources from which the nflict had sprung, that is, to destroy slavery, d to break the power of the aristocratic class overnment in the South. That logic was followed: slavery was abolished; but by the mere ruination of the rebellion and by the mere ory, only the destructive part of the great olition was solved.

LIBERTY, POLITICAL RIGHTS, FREE LABOR.

Now, something was to be put in the place of very, a new organization of a positive character was to be given to southern society, so to permit the reorganization of a free government, with its evil consequences. Here mmenced the constructive or creative part of problem to be solved. To build a new ganization of society was that to be. If it was to avert the growing up again of social interests and institutions hostile to those of the rest of the American people; if it was to vinate the recurrence of repressible conflicts; it was to lay the foundation of a lasting and idential peace—it had to be such as to seure entire harmony between the social and itical institutions of the different sections the country and the controlling principles our democratic system of government, that are these controlling principles? We d them laid down in the grand old charter American liberty: that all men are created ual, and have certain inalienable rights," d "governments derive their just powers m the consent of the governed." But what does is mean in its practical application? It eans that society shall impose no duties unas shall be compleat with the consent of the ; that no class of people shall have the clusive privilege of governing any other ss; that every human being shall have the asure of liberty and of labor which his own ds can win for him, [Applause] which is agreeable to his own happiness, and which enables him to pursue his own happis- s in the way he thinks best, so that every man shall all necessary power to protect himself ainst usurpation, and which opens to him the way to obtain that development of his mental and moral faculties which he may be capable of. In one word, in the ace of slavery the system of free labor was to planted, surrounded with the political initutions necessary to guarantee its existence d development. This was the great problem be solved by what has followed the work of nstruction. When attempting this business, had, above all things, to consider one of the most important circumstances, according to r constitutional system the National Govnment could, within the limits of its power, after the emancipation of the serfs, permaently hold the progress of the new order of ings in the protecting hand, and give free art and give direction to the movement, then turn it over within certain restrictions to e local municipalities in the several States, to eration of local self-government. The charter and propensities of the different elements people to be thus dealt with were of great concern. The population of the South uld be divided into three classes: First, the ge majority of whites who had been slavery men, and who had directly or indirectly en part in the rebellion for the perpetuation slavery. Second, the white Union people ho, during the war, had supported the Govnment and had gradually acquired a hold on every locality, but who were too weak in numrs to exercise any considerable political influence. And third, the great mass of negroes, had been emancipated by the war, and whose terests were, therefore, most closely identied with the new order of things. That order naturally arose, in what manner can the w order of things, free labor and the demoatic system of government be safely committed to a population so composed?

THE FIRST PROPOSITION

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THE SOUTH AFTER THE WAR.

When that piece of boastful inconsistency hich he called his "policy" had been for some me in operation, Mr. Johnson said, in one of is messages, that the work of reconstructing he Southern whites had, on the whole, done as well as could be expected. And frankly declared I would not say that I entirely ne same opinion—yes, "the Southern States ave done as well as could be expected." Let me ow see what we had to look at when we began. ere we had left with me to the close of the ar. The present generation of Southern whites ad, from their childhood, been educated in ne idea of property in man. That property in ave was not only sanctioned but necessary. They ad, on their own ground, never seen any other ystem of labor in operation. They had never ven understood, rightly, what all their doings nd sufferings implied. With all their doings nd sufferings they were entirely unconnected. All their political theories and aspirations, round slavery as the great centre, revolved elieved in it; they idolized it; they clung to it ith a certain feeling of religious fanaticism. ut from their minds all progressive ideas shut le to it, and their imagination was utterly incapable of realizing a condition of things in the South without it. The Presidential election of 1860 at last dealt a fatal blow to that political ascendancy of the South, without which they felt that slavery could not prosper n the Union. They did not hesitate a moment; ey staked at once their all on the cast of war. After a fierce struggle of four years they are cumbled. They had sacrificed their peace, the wealth of their country, their all, for slavery. They lost the battle and lost slavery with it.

WHAT HAD THEY TO EXPECT?

What, then, could we, after all this, expect of them? Had we a right to expect that they would, all at once, drop their life-long notions, their inveterate prejudices, their wonted propensities, their lawless habits and their whole device slavery, while they were still denouncing the act of emancipation as an act of robbery, as a crime against the very order of nature? Had we a right to expect that they would, in good faith, secure and develope what was so strange and distasteful to them if we put the power over it into their own hands? There never was a privileged class which gave up its privileges of its own free will and choice; there never was one that made important concessions unless they were extorted from it; there never was one which, after being compelled to surrender its privileges, did not take advantage of every accident to recover them. Is there anything in the character of the Southern whites to make them an exception to this rule? What were their good qualities may be, the only three things which might have induced them to abandon their privileges without irresistible necessity are just those which they are most deficient in—a just appreciation of the principles of a democratic system of government rested, and, condly, that the Southern people cherished at institution and interest peculiar to themves far above those they had in common th the rest of the American people. Those the sources of the irrepressible conflict. ould we pass a command supreme control in our tional Government, which it justly deemed cessary for its existence, if the people who dly refused to yield that supreme control, cause such a surrender would have been inpatible with its own existence? The inevitable conflict ripened into a crisis, and the il war ensued. It was therefore the logical ult, and the natural consequence of the hisory, to stop the sources from which the nflict had sprung, that is, to destroy slavery, d to break the power of the aristocratic class overnment in the South. That logic was followed: slavery was abolished; but by the mere ruination of the rebellion and by the mere ory, only the destructive part of the great olition was solved.

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WHAT THE CONSEQUENCES WOULD HAVE BEEN.

Such was the Democratic construction of the constitution then. What would have been the consequence if the American people had accepted it? The Democratic party itself has acknowledged before the whole world that this Government had no right and no power to defend its own existence. It would thus proposed the doleful and ridiculous spectacle of a Government tumbling to pieces at the first show of resistance from inherent constitutional inconsistency. This boasted experiment, this beacon light of liberty lowing treacherously would so many people, would be the laughing stock of the whole world, and for centuries the advocates of despotism would have triumphantly pointed to this most ridiculous failure as often as a friend of liberty dared to pronounce the word "republic." [Applause. The South would have gone her own way after her first success—she would have proved an insolvent and exacting neighbor. War would have been the inevitable consequence. No national bonds would then have held together the East and the West; conflicts of interests would have led to new separations. These to little republics would have exhausted and prostrated each another by incessant warfare among themselves, which might have inspired the hope of the oppressed, the pride of the free, and the terror of the devotees of despotism, would have become the agent of foreign intervention. Would not this have been the inevitable consequence had the American people accepted the Democratic construction of the Constitution? Is not, therefore, the whole Democratic construction of the Constitution now? It is exactly the same in spirit, only different in terms. That the rebel States immediately after, and by the very fact of the defeat of the rebellion, became at once just as rightful and complete States in the Union again as though they had never rebelled; that the Government of the Republic had, after the rebellion, no other authority over the rebel States than to recognize them as reinstated in all their rights and powers as States of this nation. In other words, that the Government of this Republic had no right to provide for its future security by dictating terms of peace to a defeated aggressor. I need not go into a legal argument on this point. I will not quote decisions of the Supreme Court, nor attempt a new definition of the Constitution. The Constitution confers upon Congress when it authorizes it to receive new States, and enjoins upon the United States to guarantee to them a republican form of government. The country has already been overwhelmed with legal incumbrances upon this subject. I will address myself simply to your common sense.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What does it mean that the United States, after and by the very fact of the defeat of the rebellion, were at once restored to all their rights, privileges and powers in the Union, as though they had never rebelled? Nobody will pretend that, while the rebel States were actually making war upon this Government, they had any claim upon its protection. Have they since become entitled to any constitutional privileges and any exercise of constitutional powers as long as they refuse to do what is absolutely imperative? Were not the established form of State government by means employed for that purpose necessary? Can that Democrat tell me how, after the close of the war, when on one hundred square miles of Texas not a single man would take the oath of allegiance, when on the whole area of the State not a single man would vote for the reconstruction measures, when the whole population was in a state of rebellion, when the State was legally dead, when the United States had to govern it by military power, when the whole State government had to be reconstructed, when the whole State government had to be reconstructed, when the whole State government had to be reconstructed

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	G. H. BARNES.	13.	SAMUEL KNORR.
2.	W. J. FOLLOCK.	14.	R. F. WAGONSELLER.
3.	BENJAMIN WEIDLEY.	15.	CHAS. H. MILLER.
4.	C. W. HOLL.	16.	JOHN STEWART.
5.	WATSON J. MACFEE.	17.	GEORGE W. ELDER.
6.	J. B. BRINGHURST.	18.	A. G. OLMSTEAD.
7.	FRANK L. HOUTON.	19.	JAMES SILL.
8.	ISAAC ECKERT.	20.	H. J. JOHNSON.
9.	MARIS HOOPES.	21.	J. K. EWING.
10.	ASHBEL WELAND.	22.	WM. FREW.
11.	W. DYE.	23.	JOHN CRAWFORD.
12.	W. W. KETCHUM.	24.	J. S. RUTAN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—XXIIID District—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—XXIIID District—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILKINS, MILES S. HUM PHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—J. H. FLICK.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELEY.
County Surveyor—R. L. MCCULLY.
Director of Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT S. NEGLEY.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

A BUDGET OF ABSURD CONJECTURES.

The following estimates of the number of tax payers in the United States, their aggregate incomes, and the apportionment of their taxes, were submitted by a Mr. HINE, during the recent session of the National Labor Congress. These tables are traveling the rounds of the press, and are generally published without comment. The computation is from the represented States alone, we are informed, embraces the year 1870, and is for twenty-seven States, containing 28,000,000 people, classified as follows:

Classes.	No. of Male Adults in each class.
The unmortgaged class	1,710,000
The middle class	2,100,000
The wages class	2,790,000
Total	4,900,000

According to Mr. HINE'S estimate, the wages class are 28 per cent. ahead of the other classes. Here is Mr. HINE'S estimate:

Classes.	Annual Income of every person.
20,000 persons have	$10,000 and upward.
140,000 persons have	2,000 to 10,000.
280,000 persons have	1,000 to 2,000.
2,500,000 persons average	450 each.
2,000,000 persons average	350 each.

The incomes are averaged thus:

AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOMES.

Classes.	Average Classes.	Aggregate Income.	Aggregate Income.
20,000 each	$30,000	$612,000,000	
140,000 each	5,100	714,000,000	
280,000 each	2,100	588,000,000	
2,500,000 each	450	1,125,000,000	
2,000,000 each	350	700,000,000	
4,940,000		$3,739,000,000	

Classes.	No. of persons.	What they pay.
The unmortgaged class	1,710,000	$30,000,000
The middle class	1,710,000	120,000,000
The wages class	1,710,000	90,000,000

We are informed that this table is made on the supposition that Government raises $350,000,000 for its support. We are also informed that Mr. HINE rounds a fine the accuracy" of his figures. But will anybody else? Who vouches for Mr. HINE? The absence of anything like *data* warrants the suspicion that Mr. HINE has got hold of the *World's* arithmetic. Mr. HINE hails from Ohio, and is, perhaps, inoculated with the peculiar new light doctrine which finds so many staunch supporters in that State. Or, perhaps, he is the inventor of a new "lightning calculator." It is a great pity he forgot or overlooked the little matter of data. The oversight gives the figures a "fixed up" appearance. However, accepting them as correct, it would seem that one-tenth of the people hold all the money in the country. Well, there is nothing new or singular in that. But some simple people have got the idea, either from Mr. HINE or his aids in getting up these estimates, that the nine-tenths who have no money, pay all the taxes. How they do it, we are not informed. It is a marvellous feat, one that would puzzle HOUDIN, yet according to Mr. HINE it is a fact. Let us see what pith or body is in this fact, and measure Mr. HINE tables with something that *has* got body, and a firm basis.

The population of the United States is estimated at thirty-seven millions by the ablest statisticians in the country. The National debt is now $2,510,000,000. By our arithmetic that makes the debt sixty-eight dollars per head. The whole debt averages a trifle over 5 per cent. interest. Five per cent. on sixty-eight dollars makes three dollars and forty cents. Thus it is plain that the taxation on each individual is less than a cent a day. The various State and county taxes cannot, by any "lightning process," be made to figure up more, in the aggregate, than the aggregate interest on the National debt. We invite Mr. HINE or anybody else to sum up the taxes of the county and State he resides in, and demonstrate the contrary. Let a citizen of Allegheny county estimate the average tax *per capita*, and he will see the nature of the margin we have left Mr. HINE. These figures are not mere conjectures, like Mr. HINE'S estimates; they are realities.

Let us pursue this subject a little further, and see who *does* pay the tax. The statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1867, shows that but 240,134 persons returned incomes. If, as Mr. HINE estimates, 20,000 persons have an annual income of $10,000 and upward, and 140,000 have an income of from $2,000 to $10,000, and 140,000 have an income of $1,500, (dividing 280,000 by two) what has become of the odd 59,860? Mr. HINE'S process is too liberal; much more liberal than his intentions warranted. He wanted to show how few people had any money to pay incomes with, and he overshot the truth by something more than twenty-three per cent. According to the Commissioner's report, 63,085 persons paid incomes of $20, or less, and 42,947 under $50, leaving 134,102 to pay the balance. These figures, when compared with Mr. HINE'S table, where he classes the number of moneyed persons who pay $100,000,000 taxes at 440,000, are in themselves sufficient to expose the ignorance of that gentleman, and prove that he is wholly unacquainted with the subject he attempts to grapple. There must be something in the atmosphere of Ohio that renders her citizens, who are affected by the greenback fever, either unable or unwilling to read history or digest the annual reports exhibiting the actual condition of our country. Mr. HINE makes the middle class pay $120,000,000, in addition to the $100,000,000. This makes $220,000,000. Three words demonstrate the utter absurdity of his estimate. The interest on the Public Debt for the fiscal year 1867-8 is $141,655,551. The estimate for 1869 is $170,000,000, amount appropriated $126,000,000.

Mr. HINE has not explained how the people holding the least money pay nine-tenths of the taxes, a process, by the way, that we would like to see in operation. We have been laboring under the delusion that those who own the most property and hold the most money pay the bulk of the taxes, local, State and national. Whoever will examine the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will find that a single citizen of New York, A. T. STEWART, paid $95,000 more income taxes than all the taxes collected from the people of Maine; $197,000 more than was paid by the people of New Hampshire, and just half as much more than the amount paid by the people of Michigan. There are the figures.

Mr. HINE'S ideas of national taxation are so crude and ill-digested as to warrant the supposition that he derives his inspiration from a source anterior to the era of civilization. The practical operation of his method would prove as disastrous to the industrial interests of the country as the inforcement of the fourth demand of the Tammany platform. He would exempt persons receiving less than $1,000 from *all* taxation, and impose a tax ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. on the large capitalists. The gravity with which this proposition is advanced would have provoked a smile from DIOGENES. Were it possible for Mr. HINE to put his theory into practice, we think no one would prevent him from taking the old philosopher's tub and his filth. A more direct method to accomplish the end aimed at by agrarians could not be conceived. It would not stop there, for the legitimate result would resolve the country into a state of primitive simplicity.

We have given more space to Mr. HINE than his figures deserve. They are mere conjectures, based upon nothing tangible, and calculated to mislead ignorant people. It is very evident that he does not know the principles which should be taken into consideration in treating of the matter of taxation. His tables are not worth the paper they are written on, and would attract no attention did they not appear in the proceedings of a congress. Whoever treats of the subject he has assumed to handle, must bring to the work well digested views embracing National, State and Municipal taxation. They must be guided by the experience of civilized nations, and comprehend the true relations of capital and labor; but above all, they must be conversant with the statistics of our own country, and not confound property taxes with those imposed on articles of consumption.

BLAIR'S FALSEHOODS.

Where does General BLAIR get his authority for the statements made and repeated by him since he entered this State, that "the Reconstruction acts have been decided unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States?" Either General BLAIR has been grossly deceived by those who have had the contract of furnishing him with ammunition for the campaign, or he states what he knows is false. We repeat, where can he point to one iota of proof for this brazen assertion, which he repeats as though he believed in its truthfulness? When did the Supreme Court of the United States decide these acts void and unconstitutional? We want an explicit answer to this question. Does General BLAIR pretend to say that the MILLIGAN case authorizes this extraordinary statement? If he does, he must place a low estimate upon the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania. This is not a fifth-rate lawyer, or a law student in the State, but can demonstrate the falsity of this pretense. Where, then, *does* General BLAIR obtain his authority? We challenge BLAIR and his admirers to furnish the proof. They cannot. General BLAIR cannot. In making this assertion he renders himself liable to the charge of deliberate falsehood.

This assertion is on a par with that other statement that *"to maintain the policy of the Government, to hold the people of the South in subjection, requires an army, and that army requires to be paid. We are now paying it at a cost of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, taken from the hard earnings of the people, encumbered with an enormous public debt."*

Gen. BLAIR may be, and doubtless is, an excellent judge of good liquor, but if he knows no more about our national finances than is exhibited in the statement above quoted, he should lay aside all pretenses to statesmanship, or even ordinary intelligence. The appropriations for the entire army is just about a fourth of the amount stated by Gen. BLAIR. To be exact, *the entire appropriation is within a trifle of thirty-three millions.*

Our readers are well aware of the vast expense Government has been put to in the recent Indian troubles, and when they make due allowances for this, they will perceive that General BLAIR multiplied the real figures *by six.*

We call attention to these things in order to show that General BLAIR'S speech is a tissue of falsehoods and errors from first to last. His assertions that the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced the Reconstruction acts void and unconstitutional; his assertion that it requires $150,000,000 a year to support the army employed in the South, like his statement that the negroes were only loyal to their masters, are false from beginning to end.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN HISTORY.

The following, taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is so peculiarly worded as to tempt us to present it to our readers entire:

"The Democratic party was in power during the most prosperous years the country ever known. The honor and credit of the Government were maintained and upheld at home and abroad. To its broad and liberal policy, immigrants were encouraged to make this country their home and become its citizens. Under it after State was added to the Republic, liberty and freedom went hand in hand under the shield of Constitutional liberty. American commerce and manufactures among the oldest and greatest nations of the world. No special law existed to oppress the people. No hostile darkened the face of the land. No military satraps were set up superior to the civil power. All was peace, prosperity, happiness, kindness and compromise. The General Government was the servant of the States, and the States of the people. And yet, we are told that the Democratic party is the enemy of the country, and should not be trusted with its administration!"

It is true that the Democratic party controlled the Government when trade was prosperous. It is *not* true that the "honor and credit" or the "prosperity" of the country "were maintained by its policy." The country was subjected to burden through a partial tariff system, conceived and rigorously imposed upon it by the Democratic party. Once or twice the Whigs succeeded in shifting the burden, but for a short space of time, when it was rolled back by the bungling Democracy, under the rule of the South. The same party fostered a filibustering spirit, solely to gratify the South, calculated to bring the Government into discredit. It made war against Mexico, and when the nation's honor *was* imperilled, faltered in providing means for the prosecution of the war. The Whigs were entitled to *that* credit, for by their persistence alone the war was closed in such a manner as to reflect credit upon our arms. "State after State was added to the Republic" until it suited the Democratic party to break down the Missouri Compromise, when it was guilty of the unpardonable crime of endeavoring to force slavery upon free soil, when "prosperity and freedom" no longer "went hand in hand under the shield of Constitutional liberty."

It is true that the "Union was preserved" under very trying circumstances, "by forbearance, kindness and compromise" on the part of the mass of the Northern people, who *then* held that nearly everything the South asked for should be yielded *to secure peace.* Merchants, ministers of the Gospel, Congressmen and Senators were content to tie the latchets of Southern shoes. They proclaimed the modern doctrine that slavery is a divine institution, although, in their hearts they knew they lied. A Democratic President and a Democratic Cabinet beheld at first with indifference, finally with a secret satisfaction the preparations which the South entered into for the destruction of the Government, and when the hour arrived for the completion of the scheme, flung the weight of their influence into the balance which was already heaped with the money they had taken from the Treasury, and the arms stolen from Northern arsenals. The latter were invaluable. The former were not. They cumbered their own cause. The surviving member of that Cabinet is a dead weight upon the cause the Democracy espouses to-day. If the Democracy possessed any tact it would refrain from all allusions to the past, the prosperous days of the nation. They are more consistent when they talk of revolution, and indulge in threats of violence.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME REAFFIRMED.

The Republicans are under many obligations to the Democratic leaders for bringing BLAIR to Western Pennsylvania; and they are under many more to him for speaking as he has done. An attempt has been made, of late to keep out of sight the revolutionary programme; but he has dragged it forth; reaffirmed it in all its horrid deformity, proclaimed boldly that if Mr. SEYMOUR is elected it will be his duty to support the rebel leaders in their insolent demands; aid them in forcibly resisting the laws; turn Congress out at the point of the bayonet, and treat it only as a "Rump," the "fragment of a Congress," and, regardless of consequences, instal the rebels and reverse the verdict of the war.

All these things BLAIR does not hesitate to avow. Not WADE HAMPTON, or FORREST, or any rebel whatever, has yet uttered sentiments so revolutionary and dangerous as are contained in BLAIR'S Tuesday night speech—a speech that was applauded as the genuine doctrine. It is the doctrine, we may be sure, that will shape the policy of the administration of SEYMOUR, should the Democrats triumph—rather of BLAIR, for who believes that BLAIR would not be the leading spirit, if he did not become the real head of the administration?

PURSUANT to the teachings and instructions of the BRODHEAD letter, the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are prosecuting a vigorous canvass in Georgia. We had a touch of its style at Camilla, where a GRANT and COLFAX meeting was dispersed and some seventy-five men were killed and wounded. Another specimen has since been furnished at Warrenton, where the GRANT and COLFAX men, after being denied entrance to the town to hold their meeting, were compelled to flee from a church outside, and, like the Union men in the early days of the *first* rebellion, take refuge in the woods and other hiding places. Now, boys, three cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR!

HOW THE DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO WIN.

Has the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania any acquaintance with his "co-operator" in the State of Indiana? If not, he should put himself "in communication" with the latter immediately. If Mr. WALLACE desires any special reference, which will, at the same time demonstrate the energetic Hoosier's ability and adroitness, we would advise him to address J. K. EDGERTON, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, H. E. WADSWORTH, of Noble county, or Mr. STOLL, editor of the Ligonier *Banner*. From a letter addressed by Mr. WADSWORTH to a Mr. STANLEY, candidate for Assembly for Noble county, which we find in the Warsaw (Ind.) *Indianian*, and the original of which is in the possession of the editor of that paper, we learn that they have got things down to a perfect system in that State. They dispensed with everything in the shape of coffee grounds there. The following extracts from the letter will explain how they manage these things in the Hoosier State:

"I am tolerably well satisfied that we shall run our opponents very close, and again of a few votes in your township might insure my election. I think our greatest energies should be bent in behalf of yourself and Mr. Green, but possibly we can elect the whole ticket. * * * I think that our hopes from that source look rather gloomy. McKee does not have the power over the matter that Edgerton had us to suppose. It now seems absolutely necessary for some of us to see Edgerton and come to some complete understanding. The men should be forwarded *at once*, for the time is rapidly growing short. General McK. tells me that the men should be placed in Allen township, at Fairbanks's place, but as yet the right of way is not secured, and I am half off by that arrangement. From all I can learn the Mitchells intended to fight this thing, and if possible prevent the men from voting. Hence the necessity of getting them into Allen township, where we have a reliable board and men who will stand up and fight the thing through. * * Everything looks cheering, but unless we can get some freight help we cannot expect to carry the county. I think occasional consultation might be of benefit to the candidates."

Mr. WALLACE will perceive how much more certainty is assured by "seeing a man" than relying on coffee grounds and dirty paper. He will also learn that unless the work is "laid off" by competent engineers, the Democratic vote is liable to be light in districts where, if any one were "seen" in time, it might be made heavier. All that is necessary, in a close contest, is to forward *"at once"* the requisite "foreign help," and to have a "reliable board." These little preliminaries facilitates, in a prodigious degree, the work of getting out a large Democratic vote. Republicans will supply the proper comments.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE STRONG.

Hon. WM. STRONG, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has resigned his commission, and it will devolve upon Governor GEARY to appoint a successor until the general election in October, 1869—it being too late for the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering an election this year. Judge STRONG was elected from Berks county, in October, 1857, and was commissioned on the first Monday of December following, for the term of fifteen years, and has a little over four years to serve. Judge THOMPSON (now Chief Justice) was elected the same year, to fill a vacancy, and as both these gentlemen could not succeed to the Chief Justiceship, they cast lots, and the succession fell to Judge THOMPSON. Judge STRONG, therefore, could not have become Chief Justice. It is not presumed, however, that this fact had anything to do with his resignation. It is stated that he resigns because his salary is insufficient, or rather out of all proportion to what he could earn at the bar. The compensation paid by the State to the Judges is $6,500 per annum, while the annual income of first-class lawyers, in many parts of the State, is double and treble that amount.

Judge STRONG was elected as a Democrat, but his decisions have been generally of a conservative character. His resignation will take place on the fourth Monday of December, and his successor will hold office for one year. At the election in 1869 a successor will be chosen by the people for the term of fifteen years.

The friends of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, are presenting his claims to Gov. GEARY, with a view to having him appointed. His fitness for the position—his legal and literary acquirements, his moral and social standing, and his unyielding integrity, are well known to the profession throughout the State. In addition to this, were it not for the frauds perpetrated last fall by the Democrats, Judge WILLIAMS would now have a position on the Supreme Bench. For these, and other reasons, his appointment by the Governor would be most cordially indorsed by the bar, and we believe would meet the approval of the majority of the people throughout the State.

THE LEADER AND THE FLAG.

The recklessness of BLAIR, in repeating so frequently, and with additions, the sentiments of the BRODHEAD letter, is a source of great annoyance to Democrats, who are painfully alive to the fact that he is working nothing but injury to the party. Those who express this surprise have yet to be made acquainted with the part BLAIR is playing. They have yet to learn that the revolutionary speeches that BLAIR is making on the stump, and nowhere so offensively as in Pittsburgh, are pursuant to the same purpose, and with reference to the same end that was in view when the BRODHEAD letter was written. That letter carried the Tammany Convention and procured for BLAIR the nomination for Vice President, by combining in his favor the entire Southern vote. The letter itself expressed completely the sentiments of the party, as represented in Tammany Hall. The proof of this is in the fact that it caused the writer to be nominated without material opposition and against all expectation. He therefore has the best possible evidence that the Democratic party is with him and that the BRODHEAD letter expresses its sentiments. If the party carries a single Southern State it will be on it. Withdraw or abate its tone, and the Democratic flag will be lowered. The letter is the flag itself, and whoever goes for SEYMOUR and BLAIR must march under it. On this point we have the law and the gospel laid down by the Louisville *Courier*, whose editor is the rebel General of Fort Donelson fame—SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. From an editorial we quote the following:

"If the New York Convention had not specifically declared the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional, revolutionary and absolutely null and void, still there could be no doubt as to the position of the party on the subject. *The platform is silent upon what is called the 'New York Idea' but when the platform was framed, the 'New York Idea' was not before the country.* If there are those who are led to infer from the language of the *Times*—whose elevated position entitles it to be heard—that, in its judgment, the fatal war can say is that we do not comprehend their Democracy, and that we have no manner of sympathy with the Rebellion. The platform was well timed and to the purpose, and, as we have said, we thank him for it. It was a unanimous and bold avowal of Democratic sentiment, and presented a practicable solution of the reconstruction problem. If the Reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional and absolutely null and void, they ought not to be suffered to be carried out. *If they are unconstitutional enough, they will not be suffered to be carried out.*"

Democrats, you see the flag and the leader! If you like them follow.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A revolution is said to be impending in Cuba. With a revolution in Spain that threatens to be if it is not already successful, whatever concerns Cuba at once becomes interesting. The future of the precious island apparently must be settled before long. That England and France both have a longing eye for the island is perfectly well understood, as is it that its possession by either would be utterly repugnant to the United States. In the hands of Spain, Cuba is not an offense to us, as it would be in the hands of either of the other nations named. It is her most valuable possession, even badly as the island has been managed. Its population is essentially insubordinate, though insufficient for the accomplishment of any great enterprise. A revolution in full progress in the mother country, and the home government already broken down, the moment is highly favorable for an insurrectionary movement on the island. Will there be one? If so, what will be the result and the fate of Cuba? are questions that are suggested at once by the present condition of Spain.

We are always thankful for the success which attends honest endeavors to further a cause which enlists our warmest sympathy, but we are none the less thankful when we receive aid from a quarter where we expected opposition. We hereby tender our thanks, therefore, to William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, for the good he has done our cause by the gratuitous insult aimed at the men who defended the country, said insult being circulated under cover of one of his "manifestos," calculating the Democrats of Philadelphia county to beware of the doings of the "so-called Soldier's Convention." Many thanks, Mr. Wallace. If you never did a good turn in your life you have done the Republicans of Pennsylvania excellent service in penning and issuing this little document, one that can be accounted for only by the supposition that you, like all the rest of the Democratic leaders, have a wonderful knack at blundering.

THE OLD SWING.

General BLAIR is evidently determined to sustain the position he voluntarily assumed in his famous BRODHEAD letter. His utterances have the true POMEROY ring in them. Alluding to the action of Congress, in his speech on Monday night, he made use of the following expression: "They say that the Rump Congress have set up carpet-bag governments in the South." He termed Congress "this immaculate Congress," and ridiculed the idea that "their judgment shall not be brought into question anywhere, or that the people shall not have authority to subvert them." This language is exactly the kind we had a right to expect from the author of the BRODHEAD letter, and the man who has been selected by the ex-rebels to champion their cause. He who has the courage to pronounce Congress a "Rump Congress," and to hint at subversion of the laws, in one and the same breath, would prove a willing instrument in furthering the wishes of Southern traitors, in any manner the Ku-Klux Klan might determine on.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Houston (Texas) *Times* relates a singular circumstance that occurred near that city on the 7th inst. A carpenter who had been in ill health for some days suddenly grew worse, and, to all appearances became deceased. Not a sign of animation was left, and the attending physicians having pronounced him dead, he was dressed in his grave clothes, laid out for burial, and his friends in Galveston telegraphed to attend his funeral. This was in the evening. The next morning the deceased man suddenly rose up, without having given up to that moment the least sign of life. He was unable to speak, was pulseless and cold, and although he moved his hands and arms, retained in every respect a corpse-like appearance. Medical aid was summoned, restoratives, stimulants everything that could be thought of applied, but without effect. At the end of five hours, the immediate movements ceased, the body fell back in bed, and was a perfect specimen of a corpse. Medical men declared that the man was a corpse when he sat up in the bed. The man was buried the next day.

The greater portion of the officers and crew of the Waterec, accompanied by one of the two survivors of the store ship Fredonia, arrived in New York on Monday in the steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall. The officers corroborated the story which we have published of the upheaval of the ghostly rows of mummies—all placed upright and cross legged—of the old race which had inhabited that region of Mosquitoia before Pizarro conquered the kingdom of the Incas.

New York has another mystery on hand similar in some respects to the Spiceraze. A man named Hamilton, living on Thompson street, sent a servant girl to the drug store for a dose of salts and senna. When the medicine was brought to him he complained he did not like it. This was eleven weeks ago. The salts and senna were placed on a mantle, where they remained until the 16th inst., when Hamilton asked for them, and a young girl mixed and gave them to him. Hamilton died shortly after words, and said that his stomach was revealed the fact that Hamilton was poisoned with oxalic acid. The druggists are under arrest, and the case excites considerable comment.

General Banks in an address to the workingmen of Charleston, (Mass.,) last Monday night, held that the national debt must be paid in gold and silver as promised when the loans were created. In this autumn, as further evidenced this, they repudiated their own interests. Gen. Banks will find a host of workingmen in this community who accept these views as correct. As long as the General sticks to this doctrine and co-operation he will be successful, but let him attempt to force or frighten them into silence when the greenback propagandists endeavor to inculcate their pernicious doctrines, and swims with *that* current, he will live to rue it.

War or Peace in Europe.

The *International Bulletin*, of Dresden, contains the following: "We can assert in the most positive manner that in expectation of a war with France, which in the belief of Prussia will break out this autumn, or in the course of the beginning of next spring, the Minister of War at Berlin transmitted about a fortnight back to our staff as a very detailed plan of the campaign, in which are pointed out with much clearness and precision the strategic points which, in the opinion of the Saxon, ought to occupy on the first signal."

The general interpretation placed upon the words uttered by the Emperor on leaving the Tuileries, that "the empire is peace," is that it is considered that the circumstances under which he addressed the officers at Chalons caused the Emperor to feel that troops had been filed before the Emperor the cry of "to the Rhine!" and that, meanwhile, it was impossible for the Emperor to make a more successful allocution.

It is related that agents of the French Government are at this moment in New York, making large purchases of grain, salt meat, oil-cake, &c., and that the Duke de Gramont, for the prompt organization of the Garde Mobile. According to *The Nord*, Marshal Niel had before the Council of Ministers, on Wednesday, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the improvements in the rifles, now practiced in every warlike manner, and expressed in the use of the new rifles, are ready or action *empowdered*.

Roman Catholic Schism in Chicago.

The schism in the Roman Catholic Church, Chicago, still continues warm. A very exciting meeting of Irish-Catholics was held on Saturday evening in the parish of St. Patrick, to sustain Rev. Dr. McMullen, who has just started on an expedition to Rome to procure the removal of Bishop Duggan. The friends of the Bishop rallied at the meeting to defeat the purposes and plans of the Rev. Doctor, and successful. After a very heated discussion approving resolutions were passed, and a purse was raised for the Doctor to defray his travelling expenses. The charges made against Bishop Duggan are incompetency, neglect of Episcopal duties, malfeasance in office, and reckless extravagance of living. It is said that an injunction will soon be sued out against the Bishop to prevent his disposing of Church property, which, according to the laws of Illinois, is the property of the congregation. Services were held on Sunday, dedicating the Church of the Assumption, and confirming two hundred children at St. Joseph's.

Election to be Held.

The following comprise the State elections to be held this year:

October 13th—Nebraska.

October 13th—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

October 20th—West Virginia.

November 3d—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Nevada and Massachusetts.

November 5—Tennessee.

It will be seen from the following, which we take from the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist*, that some enemy of the Republican party has been advising Toombs, Cobb, Hill & Co., to stay down South. We are extremely sorry that Mr. Toombs should permit himself and his friends to be influenced a particle in this manner, more than we are *thankful* for its obedience. Surely Messrs. Toombs and Hill will maintain their boasted privileges, and treat with silent scorn the following advice proffered by chicken hearted Democrats of the North:

"We understand that General Toombs has abandoned the idea of a political tour in the North. We presume that Mr. Hill will not himself leave the shelter of the Democratic battlements and abide by their decision as to his movements. A distinguished western Democrat has sent word that he can not succeed here. He would be powerless for good in the East or West. Since we have been favored with the views of our Northern friends, we should at least treat their counsel with respectful consideration."

THE velocipede is suggested as a substitute for the horse for the rapid transportation of infantry. Celerity of movement is the desideratum; for it is a maxim that the strength of an army, in round numbers, is to be estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity. Now, as to comparative speed. Recently, in France, there was a race between a velocipedist and a horseman for a distance of forty-five miles, when the latter came in by more than two minutes, in a run of six hours. It is stated that but for a head wind that blew all the time the machine would have won. Imagine a body of troops moving on the enemy mounted on the velocipede. It would be a great sight.

ALREADY the London Journals declare that Mr. Burlingame's Celestial company are anything but celestial, and hint that they partake more of the nature commonly attributed to people who are destined for less desirable regions. That's no matter, let them hint away, so they be heartily, and thus there will be a thorough understanding on both sides of the house. Having experienced the effect of Mr. Bull's heaviest compliments in the shape of shot and shell, "John" can now determine for himself the full value of the treaties with the Chinese constitution. We have no doubt they will be as oppressive to his stomach as the shot and shell proved to his nation's honor.

THE London *Times* published a cable dispatch that the Republican majority in Maine was 73,000, or about 11,000 greater than last year, and the rest of the papers copied it without the slightest suspicion of its incorrectness. The truth is, the English press have no more means of knowing the election affairs on the other side of the moon, and no statement is too absurd for them to swallow. As for taking the means of verifying figures sent by cable, that is quite out of the question.

THE New York *Sun* announces that John Allen will be a candidate for the Legislature in the district he resides. He is a representative man, and would make a valuable member of the Legislature, in suggesting remedies to guard to the great social evil in that city. The New York *Commercial* says there have been worse men in the Legislature from New York than John Allen. More's the pity say we.

THE Boston *Post*, speaking for the Democratic party, admits that "the greenback issue rather hurts in the East," but says it is the very thing in the West. We can tell the *Post* that it "hurts" in the West also. What sent Maine up to 20,000 will exert a similar influence in the West. The people of the West can tell milk just as soon as in the East.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to bring out Mr. Dana in opposition to General Butler, for the Congressional nomination. The Springfield *Republican* thinks that if Mr. Dana will consent to it, the movement may possibly prove successful. We reckon Butler will have his own way there this time.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock says: "The Ku-Klux Democracy have killed one negro in Lewisburg and three in Columbia. In some counties armed and masked Ku-Klux prowl about nearly every night. The sheriff in Ashley county was assaulted while trying to save a negro,

SMALL NOTES.

Women in England do not succeed well in getting themselves enrolled on the list of voters. The attempt was made under the plea that the new election law made no distinction of sex. In Manchester the question was ably argued, Mr. Corbett being for the women, but the Judge held that "if the Legislature had intended that so important an innovation in our electoral system should have been introduced by the act of 1867, it is fair to conclude that the intention would have been clearly and unequivocally expressed." A correspondent says: The most conservative lot of men in this world are the English judges. They will decide this question, no doubt, in accordance with what they believe to be the existing law, but they will always believe the existing law to be against innovation. And perhaps even the leaders of this movement will agree that if they are to get the franchise, it is better they should get it openly by an express enactment than by a forced construction of a doubtful phrase in a statute which never was meant to confer such a right.

The *Herald* raps Mr. McCulloch over the knuckles for selling a quarter of a million of gold last Wednesday in defiance of the express wishes of Congress and the best interest of the people. Of course the sale was exaggerated until gold declined, and the Wall street brokers were enabled to turn an honest penny by the transaction. The sale was made through a broker, a circumstance that reflects little credit upon Mr. McCulloch's management. When Congress passed an act expressly prohibiting these secret sales, Mr. McCulloch should have taken the hint; but because the President refused to sign the bill, Mr. McCulloch availed himself of the legal pretext to indulge his own pleasure, at the risk of incurring scandal. That he is honest, and means well, it would be impolite to doubt; but he would display his good sense in this matter is not quite so clear.

If Gen. Blair is successful in impressing the country with the correctness of his views, what difference will there be between a patriot and a traitor? He says that the people of the South were, as a body, "loyal at the beginning of the war." He should have gone a step further and asserted that they were loyal throughout the war. If Blair is correct in his views, and those who inaugurated and sustained the rebellion are placed on a political equality with those who defended the Government, what incentive, what inducement will be held out to citizens hereafter to defend the Union? Here is a point for Horace Greeley to ponder over, who have overlooked. When the man who exerted all his energy to overthrow the Government is rated as trustworthy as the man who defended it, patriotism will be at a tremendous discount. Let us measure Gen. Blair's doctrine with a little common sense, and we shall soon find out that essential quality. According to Gen. Blair, no one is to be held accountable for the late rebellion; no one is to be punished for any crime committed against the general government. Jefferson Davis is to be rendered ineligible for any office on account of the part he played by them during the rebellion. The men who caused rivers of blood to flow and plunged the country into debt, are not to be excluded from any of the rights claimed by loyal men. Who gave the order to fire on Fort Sumter, and shed their blood in defense of the government. Where, then, we reiterate, is the distinction between a patriot and a traitor? If we accept this view of General Blair's as correct, then the South has gained a moral victory, because it has conferred upon the rebellion what the North has failed to confer upon the Union—a right to be considered loyal throughout the war. Gen. Blair is certainly not over yet. By no means. Understand what he means. I don't refer to the actual fighting in the field. That was only a mere part of the contest, and not the most important by any means. The old flag was not the only thing to be fought for. Principles were involved, and principles are not settled by the sword. Gen. Blair ought to know that. He was taught from his childhood, when it was fired upon at Sumpter. Though that it could be rendered subservient to the interests of the Federal commanders on all possible occasions, who could deliberately utter this slander upon those who only prayed, but fought for their liberty, is not to be trusted. Many of the most valuable officers in the Northern States will pronounce him who utters the slander a deliberate liar.

It is reported that General McClellan will stump Pennsylvania for Seymour and Blair. The October election takes place in just two weeks. That he will do anything in that time is out of the question. He never did, unless it was a great emergency, quite equal to the occasion of him. The November election is between five and six weeks off. The time is quite too short for General McClellan to do more than make the preliminary surveys. The report is altogether against probability.

Gen. Blair's actions and speeches since he came into this State can only be explained upon the supposition that the object of Pennsylvania he felt that he was boarding the lion in his den, and therefore was determined to sink the statesman for a time, assuming the more congenial role of a bravado, with all its swagger, accompaniments and slang. Had he not done so, he would have been compelled to resign, or follow the example of the Secretary of the Interior, who, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the improvements in the rifles, now practiced in every warlike manner, and expressed in the use of the new rifles, are ready or action *empowdered*.

THE manner in which Horace Greeley discards his old friends, when they differ in sentiment reflecting upon the management of the Treasury by the Republicans is fully as entertaining as anything between the covers of Don Quixote. Talk about a lack of wit or humor in American literature, when Mr. Greeley lays down his pen! Why, the world has a perfect mint in him, perfectly inexhaustible. Here he permits himself, in the columns of the *Tribune*, People who appreciate genuine wit will be sure to find a fair share of it in the *Tribune*. At least this is Mr. Delmar's opinion. After citing the manner in which Mr. Greeley, the recognized ability of Dr. Wm. Elder, in order to make room for Mr. Delmar, Horace proceeds to state that "nothing in his public life becomes Mr. Delmar so much as his leaving it." His statement of the financial condition of this country is one that will astonish others we can think of, in Mr. Greeley's opinion, "darken knowledge and insinuate falsehoods most beautifully." His three columns of figures contain more imagination and more glaring misstatements than any performance which has come under our observation for many years. They are "mere jumbles of guesses." "Blunders of forty millions are nothing" to Mr. Delmar. "Actual appropriations form no barrier to flights of Mr. Delmar's fancy concerning the national expenditures. A last year's almanac would be high financial authority, compared with the statements, a table of logarithms would serve as well as his figures to exhibit our expenses or our revenues." Mr. Greeley recalls the circumstance of the first performance of the highly imaginative "Director of the Bureau of Statistics," and he was disgracefully inaccurate that the Secretary ordered it to be burned," and adds that "an auto-da-fe in the present case would doubtless prove equally gratifying." Horace proves conclusively how easy it is to refute the old adage that "figures don't lie" by simply pointing to Mr. Delmar's arithmetic.

Mr. Pendleton has pronounced the Somers Keny letter a forgery. It affords us sincere pleasure to record the fact. We would be the last to deprive the Democracy of the only consistent man the party can claim. Mr. Pendleton never voted a man nor a dollar for the prosecution of the war. He was for peace at any price; as the apostle of the doctrine of "no coercion," upon which should unite him to the admiration of every man who prefers peace to honor, justice, and self respect. He advocates the greenback and repudiation policy. In doing that he is consistent, for if he is content that the people shall be swindled it is wrong. And when he does, by chance, say a word for

Weekly Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Anticipations of a Gay Winter City Filling Up—What We are to Wear—New Styles Scotch Tartans and Scotch Bonnets—High Colors the Rage.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, October 1, 1868.

There are great anticipations of a gay winter in New York city, and in all probability these expectations will be realized. Certainly, we shall not lack for amusements, with two opera companies, Edwin Booth's new theatre, and all the regular places of amusement in full operation.

There is just the vacancy in New York theatres now which it is hoped Edwin Booth's new enterprise will fill—that is to say, we have no leading place of amusement. We have first-class theatres in plenty, but the position once filled by Wallack's is vacant, and Edwin Booth ill, it is hoped, take possession of it. Wallack's has never recovered the loss of Mrs. ocy—not that she could not have been satisfactorily replaced, but she never has been, and probably never will be. The theater has lost caste and ecome the mere shabby shadow of its former lf.

THE CITY FILLING UP.

New York city is rapidly filling up; houses e not to be had; desirable boarding places are gerly sought after, and the hotels are already ll to overflowing. The excitement of the poical campaign agitates the men; the disosures of bonnets, waterfalls and *pannieres* the omen. It is all very pleasant and bright, owever; the beautiful autumn sun does not sdain to shine on the weaknesses and frivolities which occupy so large a share of the orld's time. And though the windows are y with new autumn goods, and the sidealks crowded with people, whose dress and anner for the most part proclaim them visits, designers of the Early, West or Sunny uth, who step on their way from the watering places to make their fall purchases, and what may be seen at this doubtful season wicked Gotham.

There are sprinklings, to be sure, of natives, others of families who have come home from e country and are anxiously looking for new Vants to feed their household goods in order, d young girls, the torment of these same mamas, who are so desirous of meeting "Fred," "Dick," on Broadway or on the promenade, y promenade in summer suits of white arcelles, linen, or *pique*, utterly oblivious of mmas remonstrances and her piteous entreaties that they will not go out until she s got them "fall suits" and make them "fit for se'en." Besides, it is absurd to think of ng in town before October, and mamma, who is sy dusting, cleaning, taking off covers, putg up curtains and instructing her rare cook, uld willingly remain *sub rosa* for a week or o before announcing, by her appearance road, her readiness to receive her friends at me. The girl of the period is, however, proably careless of everybody wishes but her own; fashionable society has no complaints n its insensibility to mamma's complaints d worries, and would not miss a chance for a ilation for all the remonstrances in the rld.

WHAT WE ARE TO WEAR.

The stores are full of beautiful goods and g to such a purse full of money to enable y woman to dress and look as pretty as in orable nature will permit.

or fall wear plaid goods are always first in r field, but this year they seem to possess usual claims to consideration, and for some son or other are thought unusually stylish. han cloth for fall wraps. Tartan poplin for dresses in the striped and plaid known clean terns are likely to be the rage.

viding the honors, however, are the plain h poplins in splendid shades of coloring, ped velvet, used as petticoats to wear with ck or colored polonaises, an immense iety of rich spot or changeable silks, and embroidered silks and poplins which ely display in their make up to their cost the labor expended on them.

he decided novelties are as yet not numerous. There are fine qualities of cloth in new colors and combination for suits, erial serge and Scotch winsey for suits also, ll lasting fashionable cloth of rich dark claret, mulberry and olive green, with a surface- satin, which are imported expressly for lor walking dress, and which require appropriate mountings, would prove the ideal a winter costume.

ese are three heavy fabrics are only ught of by enterprising merchants, and tions we prefer. Ordinary suits for ordinary r are made of black alpaca and delaine, and e elegant suits of pure Irish poplins, and fancy combinations of the same for young s, or those who would be considered youthful styles, or plain silks, or satins, with the k "Polonaises," or short over-dress be- mentioned.

ese over dresses are a variation from those ch have heretofore been worn, and are considered a bright, economical and particularly ful idea.

ast year the under dresses were made high, over dresses in the form of a low gored ie. This season the under dress forms merepettiskirt, long or short, for the walking costume, a short high dress panniered at back and having the characteristics of both ie and dress.

his upper dress bears the name of "Pompa- r," and when it is made, as it nearly always h black silk, fully trimmed with velvet, ge, or lace, it can be adapted for wear with ral dresses. For instance, it can be worn ompiègne, a black silk skirt, and striped h a short colored silk under skirt in the et, and with a trimmed skirt of striped or satin for a dinner dress, over which the ded skirt of black silk, green or garnet h. It would also compose a handsome visiteilette.

ack Pompadours are therefore all the rage,

THE NEW BONNETS.

ople who thought the minimum had been hed in bonnets are surprised to find that e is a truer possibility still, and that we e got to face it during the coming winter.

"opening" which now no longer takes e upon one day, but stretches all the way g the fall, reveal the fact to the dismay of e who have to look out for new *chignons* in sequence of it.

re is no shape to speak of, no anything to k to, simply nothing but the smallest of h, the oval, and the most exaggerated mounting the front. It forms a very pretty e head dress, however; it is no longer flat; high, open compound of a butterfly puff of et or satin, with the surmounting turn and ft of short curled ostrich feathers, placed ding all the side. High crowns are admired in these little bonnets, and they are often posed of velvet or satin of the same shade the brim, but of a different tint of the dress. Instead dark bonnet and gay dress, we have contrasts of gold color, crimson scarlet, Spanish red, bright garnet, mixed with black and band, or cluster of the curliest and glest of black feathers.

e form of the necklace, descending low the breast, which has lately been worn ad of strings, has somewhat changed. gs are again revived, the latest style of ented bonnets especially displaying them under the chin, while pieces of lace or ribbon ornamented and united at the ends by two ce bows of ribbon, are placed at equal disce apart, the number never exceeding three, ends themselves are trimmed with lace or ged out, if composed of silk or satin. The ionable trimmings for silk and bonnets feathers of the most varied and brilliant that can be imagined. The European ins were recently sculled by a member of e Royal British Society, or other, for dethe tropics of light and color their pluage but I hardly think American ladies fear that such an imputation will be cast them. Certainly, these are plumes most derful for their beauty and variety of tint, the majority of those that fill the windows find their way to posts of honor upon ladies heads, are taken from our own honest yard fowl, and simply put through a tropprocess of dyeing and coloring. The genostrich plumes are, however, in great deld for the high "cavalier" hats of black w, just now so fashionable, and there are w white plumes, very fine, silky and bright, ven and gold, which descend nearly to the t, after passing round one side of the hat, undeniably deserve the distinction of ," and are, in fact, very rare, as well as coveted of feather treasures.

SCOTCH BONNETS.

ere are two special styles introduced by Ballings, who last year made such a hit her novel "gaslight" exhibition of comcostumes in the day time.

e is the "Scotch Bonnet," the other the lish Cap." The Scotch bonnet has a round n, laid in pleats at the side; a rim covered h short curled feathers, with a rich black ad lace, put on in spirals, to represent them nne; a scarf of lace or bow of satin ribbon e back, and a Scotch curled plume fastened the left temple. The Scotch cap is fashioned made in black velvet and trimmed with k velvet, black lace jet and black or peaeathers.

e Polish caps consist mainly of a crown plied over just in front of the ear, and ending high upon the forehead. Many of these are e in black velvet, richly trimmed with Spanish lace and jet, but there will be pretty striking and stylish that are made in et in high colors, garnet, maroon, sultan marigold and scarlet, and trimmed only with black, rich black thread lace, jet feathers. There are several new colors in bonnets, one of which is called the e of brown, called "claret" brown and the ss" green, a very light shade, but peculiarly ve for satin. It is generally for trimg, and looks best on black. There are sevshapes in Scotch caps, one called the "Fez," which is simply a very ——— l coal shovel; another to everything called "shanghais," on account of the length of its ail, that crown, which terminates in the rth, that may be called the "Gainsboro," ch waxes merry at the recital of the shocking story. He has had his instructions from Radical headquarters at Washington, in favor of love he is carrying them out in all their horrid particulars. He is to-day the true murderer of the poor Camilla victims.—*Augusta, Ga., Chronicle*, 23d.

Gossip from Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Nothing is now talked of at Rome but the new saint, Maria Talgi, a washerwoman in the service of the Chigi family, who died herein 1857, in the order of sanctity. A great sensation has been created by her proceedings, which were confided to her confessor, Nather Natali, now ninety years of age, who has faithfully recorded them as the events actually happened. The proofs of her present residence in heaven are incontestible, though her body is still on earth, having been removed from the catacomb of the Church of St. Chrysogen in Trateyere. The corpse was found perfect in fresh attire, the dress in which she died, exposed in a chapel ardante, raised at the expense of the Princess Barberini, in the aforesaid catacomb. Every body is flocking to Rome, with the exception of myself, has kissed its feet. The exhumation was ordered on the demand of the Barberini, in order her canonization, on his adducing the proofs of her beatitude, which state, among other women, that her image was sent to Paris, especially, last October, with an intimation that the building was threatened by a great danger, which nothing but its palladium could avert. The next day brought the insurrectionary attack, at the time supposed to be fatal to the edifice and its treasure, but now admitted to have been foiled by the miraculous image.

The Marquis Antonio Talgi, senator of Rome, is determined to commemorate this event in a becoming manner, the capital being under his jurisdiction, and has ordered it to be represented in a picture, which will be placed in one of the galleries. The other day the confessor was visited by Garibaldi's son, Menotti, who, however, has lately been compelled to pay a material advance on such lots of the very choice grades as are wanted for immediate use. The object of the purchase is to take hold of fine foreign wools, which, owing to their shrinkage, are still relatively cheap and sometimes are seen buying old lots of Mestiza during the last week.

The low and medium grades of domestic fleece continue in small stock and prices are full prices. Combing wools are very scarce and much wanted at rates steadily tending up. Delaine, tub and California wools are also in good demand at gradually hardening prices. Super wools are in fair request, and choice lots may be quoted at 48@50c, and extras range from 52@56c.

Western fleece wools are selling at a range of 45@50c for medium and 50@53c for fine; X low and medium; 50@53c for No. 1 and extra; 50@57½c for double extra, and 60@62c for selected fleeces. Combing wools are fairly inquired for at a range of 53@57 for native, with a sale of some 30,000 lbs western at 55c. Tub wools are selling at a range of 50@55c, as to quality.

The sale of domestic for the week have been large, and foot up about 1,400,000 lbs, at a range of 52@57c for fleece and 42@52c for fine and medium grades of pulled.

The wool crop of New York State is about 17,000,000 pounds, which is principally grown in Washington, Rensselaer, Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Niagara and Steuben counties. The first named leading off with 700,000 lbs. Much of the crop goes to Troy, which also receives wool from Michigan, Ohio, and Canada to the extent of 6,000,000 lbs per year. Of late part of this amount goes to Massachusetts.

HOPS.

From the New York circular of Emmet Wells we learn that there has been more activity in the hop market for the past week, though with no material change in rates. The highest quotations have been barely sustained, and the market at the close shows signs of weakness. Although we have no change to report in quotations from those noted one week ago, it must be remembered that in order to realize our extreme high rates, the quality of the hops must be unobjectionable in every respect. At 25c ₱ lb, a few bales 'gilt edged' can be placed, while a large proportion of the sales are being made at prices ranging from 18c to 22c. The most noticeable feature of the trade this week is the shipment of over 400 bales to England. We place but little importance to this fact, however, the consignment having been made on commission, and risk, and not by bona fide orders from the other side. The quality of the hops shipped was of the best that could be found in the market. Genuine orders have been received here from England, and are now on file, for a few hundred bales of our best crop, but not at the recent prices. When choice grades can be furnished and placed free on board at 18c or 20c ₱ lb, some business can be done. It will be at least 1st of October before we shall hear the result of the shipments just made. In the meantime buyers and shippers will operate with caution, and no very extensive purchases are likely to be made. We have received some the samples by express from Wisconsin this week, though these specimens seem to lack the strength of our best "State" hops, yet the picking, color, and delicacy of flavor surpasses anything we have yet seen this season. Some of the last pickings, no doubt, will show more liquidity, if not quite so much "style." Quotations: 25@28c ₱ lb, for prime, 15@18c; choice to fancy, 22@25c; Eastern, good to prime, 15@18c; prime to choice, 20@22½c; yearlings, 8@20c; foreign, 15@20c ₱ lb.

Frank Blair in 1864 and 1868.

From the Belmont, O., Chronicle, September 24, 1868.

Just before the close of the war Frank Blair crossed the river at the Blair's Landing, accompanied with a large escort, and it became the duty of a leading democrat of Bellaire, who was high in the confidence of the General Ohio Railroad, to entertain Mr. Blair. A conversation occurred, in which the Democrat asked Blair how the people of the South could be reconciled after they were whipped into submission. Blair answered, "I do not know, but if I had my way with it, I would cut the trees along the Mississippi River and drown every damned son-of-a-b—h of them." This fiendish, diabolical, brutal, truly profane and heartless, so disgusted the gentleman who proposed the question that he left Mr. Blair for others to entertain. Within the past week this Democrat, in our presence, declared that, while, he had not said who he would vote for in the coming election, he had said and would now say that he *would not* vote for Frank Blair. There are scores of the better class of Democrats in Belmont county who have made the same declaration, and whatever may be the result of the October election in this county, Grant and Colfax will certainly carry it by from 200 to 500 majority.

RATHER more than a year ago the Italian Ministry decided upon the adoption of Armstrong guns, rifled on the "shunt" system, for the armament of the Italian navy; and some 10 inch 12-ton, and 8 inch 7-ton muzzle-loading shunt guns, supplied by Sir William Armstrong & Co., have been in possession of the Italian men-of-war for sometime. The Italian Parliament have now ratified the decision of the Ministry, and the latter are at last in a position to push on actively the equipment of the ships. It is proposed, we believe, to spend about 8,000,000 francs in providing guns of this sort, for both the wooden and iron-clad vessels; but it is not quite decided whether these guns shall be rifled on the "shunt" or on the Woolwich" system.

ENGLISH school returns show this variation in the average number of hours of study in the year at public schools. A boy at Eaton spends 864 hours in the year, at Rugby 1,110 hours, at Harrow 1,254, in the Scottish schools 1,080 hours. The last—allowing for fourteen weeks' vacation, but not for Sundays or half holidays—is nearly seven and a half hours a day; making the latter allowance, it is about ten and a half for each secular day—which seems to us a manifestation both of cruelty and of culpable indifference to the comfort of the mind.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SPANISH REBELLION.

Royal Troops Pronounce for the Revolution.

GECERAL PAVIA BADLY WOUNDED.

QUEEN ISABELLA AT BAYONNE.

Revolution in Spain.

LONDON, September 30.—The following important news was received from Madrid: Jose Concha, at the head of the government at the capital, and Manuel Concha, in command of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid, and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example. A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. General Paiva, of the Royal army, who has been marshaling his forces for several days, has been utterly defeated by the rebels in the Province of Cindod Real. His army is dispersed and he is a fugitive. Marshal Serrans, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital. It is supposed Gergona has been captured by the insurgents. A provisional Junta has been formed, and perfect order prevail every where.

LONDON, September 30, Midnight.—The following dispatch has been received from Madrid, dated to-night: Gen. Pavia has arrived here. He was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The royal arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

PARIS, September 30.—The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Mon, one of the Queen's councellors who accompanied He Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 30, 5 P. M.—Five-twenties closed at 73¾; Erie, 31¾; Illinois Central 95¾; Consols 94¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 30, 5 P. M.—Cotton active and advancing; uplands 10½@10¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet at 128 7d. Flour 27s 6d for Western. Corn 55s 9d for mixed Western. Provisions quiet. Lard 72s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 47s. Petroleum firm.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Late foreign papers contain the following: A Fenian had been arrested at Sheffield, and had directed the police to a place where one hundred arms and one thousand rounds of ammunition were stored.

According to the *Independence Belge* the Grand Duchy of Baden acceded to the North German federation some weeks ago, and the French Government, although made aware of the fact, resolved for the present to consider this step a purely German question, not calling yet proposed to engage in war. This news is too important to be accepted finally without confirmation.

A terrible explosion took place at Metz September 18 at a cartridge manufactory. Sixteen women and thirty men were killed and eighty women and thirty men severely wounded.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "The gloom of the Bourse at Paris Europe trembles in the balance. Only one man can tell to which it will incline. The King of Prussia, who has been making a tour of Rhenish provinces, has had a chilling reception in Dresden; says he is ready for war and will fight it out to the end. It is for the Emperor Napoleon to decide. He offers day at Chalons camp from the banks of a Rhine, to the Rhine, and the Emperor would not even say a few words to his Generals this week for the sake of the Bourse. The French army is ready and fierce for fighting. The nation sympathises with the army. It remains for the people to say whether or is strong enough to hold both in check; if not, the Working Classes may come to you through the Atlantic cable."

The Committee charged with the arrangements of peace and liberty, which was to open at Berne on the 23d inst., have published their programme. After affirming that religion as a matter of conscience and conscience as well as public instruction, ought to be eliminated from political institutions in order that the churches may no longer prevent the free development of society; that the united States of Europe can raise no organization except one founded upon the principle democratic institutions, and declares as its bond, and that the existing economy system ought to be radically changed, they protest, in the name of free trade, against any attempt at social reform made in any despotic power, and propose for discussion the following questions: 1. What relation to peace and liberty are the advantages of the abolition of permanent armies and national militia, as well as the general disarmament? 2. What the relation of the social and economic question with that of peace by means of liberty? 3. What relation to peace and liberty are the advantages of the separation of church and State? 4. How may the federative principles applied to different countries, and what may be the constitution of United States of Europe? 5. What this congress women will be allowed the same rights as men. They are invited to take part in the discussion of these questions which especially interest themselves.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1868.

There is no important change in our local money market. Discounts are light, and the amount of paper offering at the banks is less, which results more from a spirit of accommodation on the part of customers than anything else, in order to suit the closing week of the quarterly statements which are being prepared.

—The money market at New York shows increased firmness. Few loans are made under five per cent., except on pledge of government bonds, on which four per cent is the ruling rate. It is again reported that a combination has been formed to effect an artificial stringency in money. The present is an opportune time for such an experiment, as the banks are generally preparing their quarterly statements to be rendered next Monday. Should this combination withdraw ten or twelve millions from the banks, as it is reported they propose doing, these institutions would be forced to present to the Treasury for redemption a portion of their three per cent. certificates, which in turn would compel the Treasury to replenish its currency balance, already low; as this could be done only by the sale of gold or bonds, it is probable the Treasury would sell gold, as that would go into the banks and augment their legal tender reserve, while the sale of bonds would simply withdraw the currency from the banks, and aggravate any stringency that might exist. In commercial paper no change is reported.

The gold premium was quite weak throughout the day. The only heavy sales by the Government has counteracted every effort on the part of the bulls to sustain the market. The closing quotation this evening was 40¾. Government bonds show a further fractional decline, although the market appears more steady.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
1881's, 6's	113¾	114¼	113
1862, 5-20's	112¾	112¾	112½
1864, 5-20's	109½	109½	109¼
1865, 5-20's, old	109½	109¾	109¾
1865, 5-20's, new	107¾	107¾	107¾
1867, 5-20's	108	107¾	107¾
1868	108¼	108¼	108¼
10-40's	104¼	104¼	104¼
Gold	141¼	141¼	141¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Sept. 29.	Sept. 30.	Inc.	Dec.
6s 1881	113¾	113	—	¾
5-20s 1862	113	112½	—	½
5-20s 1864	109½	109¼	—	¼
5-20s 1865, (old)	109¾	109¾	—	—
5-20s 1865, (new)	108	107¾	—	¼
5-20s 1867	108¼	107¾	—	½
5-20s 1868	108¼	108¼	—	—
10-40s	104¾	104¼	—	½
Gold	141¼	141¼	—	—

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day.

Sept. 30, 1868.	10 00	11 00	11 23	12 20	2 00	3 00	4 00
	A M.	A M.	P M.	P M.	P M.	P M.	P M.
N. Y. Central	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	127¼	127¼	127¼
Erie	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Boston Rivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	90	90	92¼	92¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Mich. Central	—	—	130	130	—	—	—
Mich. Southern	83	83¼	83	83	83¼	83¼	83¼
Illinois Central	—	—	145	—	145¾	145¾	—
C. & A.	85¾	85	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Fort Wayne	110	110	110	111	110¾	110¾	110¾
Ohio, A. & S.	87	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Do preferred	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Clev. & Toledo	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Do preferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tol. & Wabash	59	—	—	—	59¾	59¾	—
Chicago & Alton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio & Miss	28	—	—	—	28¾	28¾	—
Pacific Mail	107¼	—	—	—	108	108	—
W. U. Telegraph	34¾	—	—	—	34	34	—
Adams Ex.	61	—	—	—	61	61	—
Gold	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1868.

There was a moderate trade doing in our general markets during the past few days. Business however is far from active, or what it should be at this season of the year. Merchants do not now anticipate any large trade until after the election in October, if even then. Flour has been more active, but to-day was reported again dull. There is a good demand for all kinds of hog products. Butter is better, and prices are firmer, with a tendency downward, dropping. Eggs are in request at quotations. There is more doing in grain, although receipts are light.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail since our last, were as follows: Flour 800 bbls; apples 52 bbls; cheese 52 bbls; eggs 122 packs; hay 1,008 sacks; lard 1,717 sacks; rye 1,396 sacks; oats 88 sacks, and butter 261 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—There is a good supply on the market, and prices are unchanged. We quote prime to choice at $1 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime in crocks at $1 ₱ gallon, which includes packages.

BACON, LARD, ETC—There is a continued good demand for all kinds of hog products at the quotations we gave in our last report of 15,000 lbs S. C. hams at 21½@22c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 13½@14c; 10,000 lbs rib sides at 16½@16¾c; 11,000 lbs clear sides at 18½@18¾c; 100 tierces lard at 21c ₱ lb, and 50 bbls mess pork at $31 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—There is a good demand and sales reported of 100 bbls No. 1 at $1 50, and 100 bbls No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Small sales from store at 35@40c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The amount offering is small, and with a good demand prices are firm at 38@45c for prime to choice extra.

EGGS—Are scarce and higher. We quote at 24@25c ₱ dozen for guaranteed.

CHEESE—Rich cheese are in good request, whilst common grades are not much inquired for. The receipts are moderate and we quote Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 20c; Factory at 17½@17½c; Hamburg at 16½@16¾c; Sweitzer at 21c; Limburg at 20c, and Western Reserve at 15½@16c ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop from store at $3 50@4 per dozen, according to size.

CRANBERRIES—Small sales are reported at $20@25 ₱ bbl.

PEARS—There are but few pears in market, excepting the Seckel variety, and these may be quoted at $1 ₱ box.

CIDER—Receipts good and prices lower. We quote at $7 00@8 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Sales of choice geese feathers at 90@95c ₱ lb. Other than choice are nominally from 50@80c ₱ lb, as to quality.

Groceries.

Trade has somewhat improved since our last notice, and merchants feel much encouraged at the prospect for a good fall trade. The general markets have undergone no particular change; the demand for most articles being fair and sales regular. The only particular change to note is an advance of ⅛c in soft sugars. We quote the following as the current prices for good articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 38c; in mats, 40c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, fancy, 28c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair, 25c; good, 24c; 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 12¾@13c; New Orleans, 13c; Crushed, 15½@15¾c; Cuba, 12¾@13c; Sugar House, 10½@11c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17c; Crushed 17c; A. Coffee, 16¾c; B coffee, 16c; extra C, 15½c; C, 15½c; Barbadoes, 14½c; Demerara, 15½c; Loaf, 18c; Clarified, 15½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $1 45@1 70; Porto Rico, 75c@$1; Cuba, 65@70c; Bermuda, 80c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00@1 10; fair to good, 70@90c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, $1 00@1 50.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10¾@11c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 20@30c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackeral, $22; No. 2 Shore, $18; new No. 3 large, $13 50; Pickerel, $5. Baltimore Herring, new, $10 00. No Lake Herring in market. White Fish, $8.

SODA—English Blcard 9c. American 8c. Sal 4½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c pure 42c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, 85 ₱ oz, 80c; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger, 35c, Alspice, 35c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Hangen & Co.'s, Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c; Shell white or black, 9½c.

LIGHTS—Sperm $2 50@3 00; Lyo $8 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 22c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila; 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c

DROP SHOT—Per bag ₱ 50.

STARCH—Madison, 9c; Magnolia starch, 12c; Silver Gloss, 12½c; Corn starch, 13½c; Satin Gloss, 12½c.

HAY—Market poorly supplied and with a good demand prices are higher. We quote loose selling from country wagons at $30 00@40 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The following are the mill prices: Bran $1 10; shipstuffs $1 30, and middlings $2 30 ₱ hundred.

POTATOES—Market quiet at $3 00@3 25 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime in crocks at $1 ₱ gallon, which includes packages.

ONIONS—Choice onions sell at $3 75@4 50 ₱ barrel.

PEACHES—There are but few good peaches on the market, and we quote at $3 50@4 50 ₱ box as to quality.

QUINCES—Sales reported at $5@6 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand, with small sales at $2 45. A round lot would command $2 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed continues to arrive freely, though prices are unchanged at $3 50@3 75. Cloverseed is nominally $8@8 25 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Is quiet and nominally unchanged at $1 75@1 80 to the trade, and $2 00 in a small way.

FLOUR—Market dull, quiet and unchanged. We quote from store choice winter at $10 50@11 00; choice spring $9 25@9 75, and medium $8 50@9 00 ₱ barrel. Rye flour sells at $8 50 ₱ barrel. The mills are generally running to their full capacity, and have a fair demand for their products, principally the Pearl, City, Diamond and other mill brands as follows: Extra family flour, in barrels, $10 50, and in sacks $10 25 ₱ bbl; double extra family in barrels, $11 00 ₱ bbl, and in sacks $10 75 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—There is more doing in grain, with but light receipts. Wheat is quiet, and nearly at the receipts are taken by millers at $2@2 10 for red, and $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel for white. There is a fair demand for corn at $1 12 from first hands, and $1 15@1 18 from second hands. Rye is scarce and selling mostly from first hands at 64@65c, and from store at 66@68c ₱ bush. Rye commands $1 40 ₱ bush from first hands. Barley is quiet and nominally $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush, as to quality.

WHISKY—The market is active and prices unchanged. We quote rectified ₱ gallon $1 30; highwines, ₱ gallon $1 30; bulk corn $1 75; old Monongahela two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old $3 50 ₱ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 30.—Flour dull, and 12½ lower. Wheat unsettled at $1 45@1 45½ for No. 1, and $1 37 for No. 2. Oats dull at 46c. Corn nominal at 95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was inactive; buyers manifested but little disposition to operate; holders, however, were firmer as regards crude, asking 12c for spot. The previous day it was offered at 11½c, being the last day of the month dealers were busy closing up operations for September. The Eastern markets furnish the following information:

PHILADELPHIA—Prime light straw to white, 28½c; standard white 31c; crude 20½c, barrels included.

NEW YORK—Market quiet; prime light straw to white 29½c; standard white 30@30½c; crude, bulk, 16c.

OIL CITY—The market was too unsettled to quote correctly, buyers and sellers being apart. In our own market we are furnished the following transactions:

Sellers.	Purchasers.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Boyd	4	3,870	$5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Duffy & Todd	19	18,500	5 10
Holmes, L. & Co.	H. Watson	4	3,885	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Mosley & Co	25	23,775	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Robinson	5	4,660	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Savick	25	24,750	5 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wright & Moore	20	19,575	4 30
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wright & Moore	4	3,325	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wright & Moore	4	3,925	4 50
Hedges & Taylor.	A. Reid	2	1,875	
Hedges & Taylor.	J. Rowe	10	9,500	6 00
Hedges & Taylor.	T. Rowe, (stag)	1	1,025	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	J. Kirwin	2	2,025	4 00
Hedges & Taylor.	J. Kirwin	2	1,800	4 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Corbett	21	15,800	3 65
Hedges & Taylor.	S. Carr	18	19,000	6 87
Hedges & Taylor.	Wright & Moore	21	19,200	4 40
J. Lindsey	Moore & Co	11	10,575	4 50
Orr & Williams	T. Rowe	11	8,700	4 50
Manor & Taylor.	Pidcock	15	26,625	6 00
J. Fullerton	Shearer	18	19,200	6 25
J. Dolan	Nisbet	18	19,650	6 25
J. Dolan	Carney	22	21,800	6 25
J. Berry	W. Hedges	17	19,000	6 75
J. Berry	W. Hedges	50	53,075	6 25
Smith & Bine	Corbett	18	18,175	5 85
Smith & Bine	Corbett	21	19,950	5 25
Crouse, E. & Co.	Buckwater	39	37,575	
Thayer	R. Mayne, bulls	25	19,825	3 00
Smith & Bine	Shuffield & K.	56	57,750	5 70
Zeigar	swigart	22	18,775	5 00
G. T. Holmes	Savick	21	19,950	5 00
G. T. Holmes	Corbett	20	17,800	4 75
Smith & Bine	J. Landis	20	19,000	5 25
Smith & Bine	Trimble	28	21,075	6 45
Smith & Bine	Dawson	29	19,425	3 90
Smith & Bine	J. Auld & Co	21	22,200	6 25
Smith & Bine	J. Auld & Co	4	3,925	6 25
Smith & Bine	Burns B	5	4,800	5 50
Smith & Bine	J. Todd	18	18,300	4 90
Tunneman & Co.	W. Todd	18	18,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wright & Moore	102	119,050	5 85
Holmes L. & Co.	J. Evans	6	7,500	6 10
Holmes L. & Co.	J. Evans	4	3,825	6 00
Holmes L. & Co.	J. Evans	28	29,075	6 10
Holmes L. & Co.	N. H. Todd	51	52,650	6 00
Holmes L. & Co.	Munich	51	56,775	6 00
Holmes L. & Co.	Munich	21	19,950	5 00
Holmes L. & Co.	Auld & Myers	20	19,200	5 00
Holmes L. & Co.	Aurentz	21	19,075	5 00
Holmes L. & Co.	H. Mayne	22	19,800	5 00
Holmes L. & Co.	J. McArdle	19	19,125	4 25
Holmes L. & Co.	Huffman	19	19,000	4 25
Holmes L. & Co.	H. Mayne	10	7,700	4 25
Holmes L. & Co.	Butler	10	9,500	4 25
Hedges & Taylor.	Wright & Moore	102	109,050	5 85
Hedges & Taylor.	T. Rowe	10	10,425	6 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Wright & Moore	19	19,000	4 40
Hedges & Taylor.	Corbett	18	17,800	3 65
Hedges & Taylor.	Wright & Moore	21	19,200	4 40
Hedges & Taylor.	Corbett	21	15

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
To clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE DEMONSTRATION THURSDAY.

It was not a gathering of mere fair-weather men that filled our city to overflowing Thursday. From morning till night it poured incessantly, and from morning till night all the streets swarmed, and the city fairly overflowed with tens of thousands of Republicans, marching and counter-marching, till a large part, though by no means all, fell into one apparently endless procession, carrying banners absolutely innumerable, with such an infinite variety of pertinent, witty, telling inscriptions, that any attempt at transcription or description would necessarily prove a failure. There were no less than two thousand mounted men, several fully equipped artillery companies, Boys in Blue who have fought the rebels once and will do it again, if the ballot box fail; firemen with their paraphernalia and, of course, their fine music—did firemen ever go a-marching without it?—immense wagons and other vehicles, with from four to fourteen spans of horses, and such horses, too! the wagons and vehicles mounting a steamboat, a full-rigged ship, an engine, a nail machine, a trip hammer, a blacksmith or cooper shop, a brick machine, a rolling machine, a glass house, or other real representative of a pursuit or branch of business—hundreds of them in all—which forms a part of the fame and prosperity of Pittsburgh. And then the stalwart men, the mechanics and workingmen, who by no sophistry that can be invented can be seduced into the ranks of the false Democracy, but who understand probably more thoroughly than any other class the questions which go to make up the issue involved in the present canvass. Then there were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the women—wagons filled, some seating as many as fifty at once; not less than six thousand Tanners, Hussars and other uniformed organizations; country wagons; fine carriages; platforms surmounted by a living eagle, deer, or other animal, including that same old coon, in such connection as to illustrate some idea or principle in the canvass. And then there were the veterans of the war, the genuine Boys in Blue, who voted as they shot, and have entered into the canvass with a unanimity and earnestness that disposes of any doubt that ever existed as to which way the day will go. There were thousands of them—literally an Army with Banners, not all belonging to the order of holiday trappings, by any means; for there were borne the flags that had been waved in a score of battles, torn and soiled in the struggles the fruits of which it is the fixed will of these veterans shall not be lost.

The Procession, as we have said, seemed to be endless. What it would have been, had the weather been fair, can hardly be imagined. As it was, with a cold, drenching rain all the while pouring, and everything but the cause and the prospect, and the warm hearts of the actors, perfectly cheerless, it was one of the most remarkable popular demonstrations ever seen in this country. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The drenched thousands seemed not to know that they were drenched. Certainly no one cared for the weather. Every man, and woman, too, had enlisted for the war, without regard to the weather. It was no holiday affair, and if ever a single doubt has been entertained about the Republicans all voting in October it had better be given up. The scenes of Thursday forbid the idea that the men who took part in them will not go through to the end, or that they can fail in anything.

We doubt very much if a spirit of equal earnestness was ever seen before. There were not a few among the most earnest who have never yet cast anything but what was denominated a Democratic vote, but who will contribute to swell the tide which in November will engulf copperheads and rebels alike. Hundreds of this class of voters there were, and hundreds of others who, like them, have ever been staunch Democrats, cheered them and the cause in which they have enlisted under the immediate leadership of Gen. Sweitzer.

There are many reasons why we do not regret the exceeding unpropitiousness of the weather yesterday. The effect will be far greater than had it been otherwise. The test was of the severest description, and if was borne nobly. The seal of absolute certainty has been set to the prospect. Allegheny will do her whole duty. She will not be content with the majority of ten thousand she gave to Mr. Lincoln, but will go beyond it—how much, we will not specify now, for the tide is rising so rapidly that what to-day might be deemed exaggeration, to-morrow will likely be regarded as moderation itself.

—Let us keep the ball rolling. The victory is certainly ours. Let us work to increase its moral force and render it perfectly crushing. Let us push the fighting, down to the day when the enemy will be compelled to surrender at the polls.

"THE BONDHOLDERS' EXHIBITION."

This is the term the *Post* applies to the great Republican demonstration in this city last Thursday. The *Post* has made use of the term repeatedly. We have shown the nature of the spirit which animates the *Post* in applying this term to the grand outpouring which filled our streets with enthusiasm such as has never been witnessed heretofore; but we accept the term as correct, and eminently appropriate. The thousands of workingmen who filled our streets last Thursday were the real bondholders. They were intelligent, industrious, independent citizens. In themselves they form a class of which any community might be justly proud. They have made Pittsburgh what she is. By frugal habits, incessant toil and rare inventive genius, they have earned a fame which is not confined to the State alone. Their inventive genius has become a household-word throughout the Union. It is these men, who may be termed the middle class of the United States, and when we say the middle class, we mean *the backbone of the country*. They produce everything, from a nutmeg grater to a locomotive, from a nail to a monitor. Their brains devise the method, their hands ply the tools which construct the most minute, complicated and gigantic mechanical appliances. Their ingenuity and labor have wrought the grand links which connect States in commercial relations. By sober living and economy they have been enabled to educate their children, build themselves comfortable homes, and still have something left. That something, be it $50, $100, or $1,000 is deposited in a savings bank or invested in Government bonds.

The record bears us out in asserting that the workingmen who formed the bulk of the procession on Thursday *are the real bondholders*. Who are they? What are they? Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, painters, puddlers, engineers, nailers, chairmakers, cabinet makers, glass blowers, glass cutters, file cutters, plasterers, tailors, coal miners, coke burners, tool makers, rollers, brick makers, nail feeders, printers, bakers, brass founders, rope makers, weavers, coopers, tinners, tanners, shoemakers—indeed what avocation is *not* represented by bondholders?

The other day we gave a list of the accounts owed by a single savings bank in New York city. The number of depositors was enormous, embracing thirty-nine occupations. These are the bondholders whom the *Post* abuses without stint, terming them "drunken vagabonds," "rabble," and "lawless wretches," for whose actions and "outrageous conduct" on Thursday the *Post* holds "*their masters*" responsible. The *Post* is consistent in one respect; its violent tirade against the bondholders is in keeping with its sworn support of the candidate who "never owned a Government bond, or invested a cent in United States securities." Thus in carrying out its principles, it flies in a rage at the audacity of the toiling bondholders who assembled by thousands and marched through the streets bearing mottoes which reflected their honest sentiments, demanding that the honor of the country should be preserved, and her obligations paid to the last farthing. Who has a better right to dictate the course the Government shall pursue? These bondholders are the salt of the land. We have shown what they have done. We assert that commerce, agriculture, and every form of industry depends upon their exertions. They are the support of the Government, and large contributors to the wealth of the country; they have preserved both from destruction; they authorized the loans; they invested in the bonds, and as tax-payers they now declare that they shall be paid, dollar for dollar. This is the true state of the case in a nutshell; and we have only to add, that what these bondholders think is right and honest they are abundantly able and fully determined to accomplish, let it cost what it may.

THE RELATIONS OF THE ELECTION TO BUSINESS.

The success of the Republican party, the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and the indorsement by an overwhelming vote of the principles laid down in the platform of the Chicago Convention, being already assured, Government securities are constantly advancing, and gold is declining. This is a perfectly natural result proceeding from a cause embracing the political prospect. And it shows that in the result of the pending canvass are involved the credit and prosperity of the nation.

Intelligent foreigners understand perfectly the bearings of the questions at issue and the meaning of our party divisions. Abroad as well as at home they understand that the success of the Democratic party now would be as much against our national honor as its success in 1864 would have been against the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1864 it was understood perfectly well, all over the world, that the election of McClellan would be the virtual triumph of the rebellion; and now the election of Seymour, it is everywhere understood, would mean the virtual repudiation of the National debt and the setting aside of the verdict of the war.

On Seymour's nomination Government securities declined and gold advanced. As the prospect of his defeat becomes more and more assured, the securities advance and gold declines.

Both at home and abroad it is the settled conviction of intelligent men that with the election of Seymour the symptoms immediately following his nomination, would be fatally aggravated; and that the election of General Grant is the sole reliance of the nation. Hence the favorable indications, as seen in the price of Government securities and gold.

The election of Grant will be the commencement of an era of unexampled prosperity. The plentiful supply of capital in the country will then come out, for safety will have been insured. New enterprises will be prospected and prosecuted. Commerce and manufactures will flourish again. Labor will have employment and good pay. In the place of the depression and doubt of the past few years, buoyancy and confidence will prevail everywhere, as the necessary and immediate result of the peace and stability which General Grant's election will render certain. This is the view which will guide the great mass of the people in their action in November, and the prospect now is, that the consequence will be the defeat of Seymour more overwhelmingly than any man who ever came before the American people.

BLAIR STILL GOING IT.

Blair is a man of some nerve evidently. Democrats probably wish he either had less or would not use it against them. His letter to Brodhead in favor of forcible resistance to the laws of Congress; in favor of the arbitrary employment of the army to overthrow the Southern State governments, and in favor consequently of another war, is the heaviest load the Democrats have to carry. In many parts of the South, Camilla for instance, they are acting in the spirit of this letter; and the consequence is that from five to seventy-five Union men are killed and wounded daily.

These revolutionary, murder-procuring sentiments Blair has come into Western Pennsylvania to reaffirm as the doctrine of the party, and the issue in the present canvass. In his speech at Kittanning, on Saturday last, he spoke as follows:

> "The radicals use a letter which I wrote some time since, in which I advised Mr. Seymour not to enforce the unconstitutional law of the Radical Congress, but declared null and void by the Supreme Court. For this I have been denounced as a revolutionist, a revolutionist, indeed! *Why, I would not only have the right to resist these laws, but I would use force* BUT PREVENT OTHERS FROM ENFORCING THEM."

"Rump Congress" is borrowed from Andrew Johnson drunk; the rest is in the very choicest vein of the rebel Generals Hampton and Forrest. Resistence to the laws of Congress by force, defiance of the Government, and setting up for themselves, is their patent for opposing what they do not like. Blair has adopted it. The Democratic party, he says, taking him has taken the bloody programme, and he has come all the way to Western Pennsylvania to proclaim his treason to the present canvass.

The assertion that the Supreme Court has declared the reconstruction laws "null and void" is wholly untrue. It was the Tammany Convention, at the instance of Wade Hampton, that proclaimed such a decision. Probably Blair, who is understood to be in a peculiar state most of the time, has confounded the two bodies. We can tell the Democratic candidate that the people of Western Pennsylvania are neither so ignorant nor so drunk as not to be able to make the distinction, and that they are ready for the issue he persists in setting before them. Their fixed will is, that the laws shall be inforced everywhere, and if Blair will remain long enough among them, preaching his revolutionary doctrine, the verdict will be next to unanimous.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

From no quarter do we hear anything but good news. In Western Pennsylvania, especially, our meetings are universally attended by unprecedented numbers, and characterized by an earnestness never before witnessed. In one word, our friends are pushing the fighting; and our information is, that even on the greenback issue, the Democrats are on the defensive. The more the questions of debt and taxation are "pushed on the people," as Mr. Seymour suggests, the worse it is for our opponents.

The fact is, the people have got their eyes open to the merits of these questions, and become aware that a doctrine more dangerous to their interests was never proposed than what is known as the Pendleton theory. They perceive that it is nothing more nor less than a scheme of inflation leading directly to repudiation. The cry of "bloated bondholders" has exploded. The people themselves are the only bondholders, not the capitalists.

It is plain now to the comprehension of every man that the Tammany platform is essentially revolutionary, cunningly devised by the rebels and their allies—not the least alarming feature being the plank that proposes "equal taxation of every description of property, according to its value." We can well see why capitalists might favor this principle, but not the farmer, the mechanic and the great middle classes of comparatively small means, upon whom it is proposed to place the heaviest burden of taxation now borne by capitalists. All these issues have come to be understood, and there is not one on which the Republicans are not gaining daily.

Notwithstanding these highly promising signs of the times, our friends should keep pushing the fighting without letting up for a single hour. Above all, the arrangements for polling the entire Republican vote at the October election should be absolutely perfect, so that not a single man will be left behind, rain or shine. *Let the harvest be complete.*

"LET US ALONE."

This cry, so familiar to Northern ears before and during the Southern leaders, "Let us alone," said the rebels of South Carolina through the Charleston *Mercury*, while the citizens of that State were picking lint, preparatory to the attack on Fort Sumter. "All we want is to be let alone," shrieked Floyd, Cobb, Toucey and Toombs, while one emptied the Treasury and the others emptied our arsenals, dismantled our forts, crippled our navy and ran the slaves down into Georgia, where they supposed nothing could interfere with them. It is remarkable that the energy with which this cry "Let us alone" was repeated, was invariably accompanied by extraordinary and generally successful exertions in robbing the Government of her strength, so that in the time of need it was almost paralyzed by the discovery that nothing short of the greatest energy and herculean exertions could retrieve the fatal oversight or trusting traitors with the guardianship of its resources. Courage, unparalleled energy and unequaled patriotism finally effected this object; but very few can look back on the narrow escape the Government made without a shudder, or calmly contemplate a repetition of the trial.

When the men who were foremost in the attack upon the Government have the hardihood to declare their hostility to the reconstruction acts, and repeat the cry, "Let us alone," experience warns us to beware of an ulterior design. Were they permitted to carry out their intentions, where would they stop? With their feet on the neck of the slave again, they would re-enact the deeds which rendered safety for Northern men in the South, previous to the war, extremely problematical. To-day they are "kicking out" carpet-baggers with bludgeons, pistols and daggers. While demanding to be "let alone," they assail Union men who have the courage to defend the course of the Government, hang or shoot them down in cold blood, terming them "scalawags." Only let these rebels alone another year, and they will dispose of "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" so effectually that patriotism and a reverence for the old flag in the South will either have become a thing of the past, or synonymous with everything that is opprobrious and vile.

We have been deceived once by the hypocritical cry, "Let us alone;" let us not be deceived again. Let us see to it that *the laws are enforced wherever the old flag waves*. At all hazards and at whatever cost, let us see to it that patriotism and fidelity to the Government are duly respected; that freedom of thought and utterance is not confined to this or that locality; that a citizen of the Union is at liberty to make his home and try his fortune where he pleases, free from outrage and insult. This is what we fought for, and nothing short of it will satisfy us. And the sentiment or theory that opposes the accomplishment of this object must be strangled precisely as we would strangle a viper.

The report of the Platform Committee in the Labor Congress, in session in New York, contains a resolution recommending "to the workingmen and women of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages it will result both in individual relief and national advantages." Had the resolution been that it is for the interest of indefinite thousands of mechanics—especially poor ones—yearly crowding into cities, for a bare living, to seek public lands, it would have more directly met the case. It is undeniably the fact that a pernicious disposition prevails to crowd into cities, where, if wages are higher, the opportunities for indulging spendthrift habits are correspondingly greater, whereby hundreds and thousands of men are ruined annually, and their families made miserable. Half the toil which many mechanics annually expend for a mere subsistence, would in a few years place them on the high road to competence on the soil in well selected localities in the new country. The possession of improving lands is something to strive for. If good judgment has been used, the toil and privation incident to progress for improving and holding land, in nine cases out of ten, will ultimately, in almost any of the new States, prove a profitable investment. A great majority of large fortunes have been founded in real estate; and although not all or perhaps a considerable part who put their savings and labor into it will get rich, yet a very large proportion will secure for themselves and their families a more permanent reliance and a larger share of this world's comforts, at the same time a good degree of exemption from the steady strain incident to the hand-to-mouth way of living of the great body of mechanics not specially skilled and favorably circumstanced, with whom life is a perpetual struggle for bread than by any other expenditure of labor and time. There is nothing in rural life at all comparable to this; yet our cities are crowded with those who prefer to engage in such astruggle, to a life of independence, ultimate competency and perhaps actual riches. We think the Labor Congress might have found here a wide field for the display of its ideas of political economy and social science. But the recommendation quoted above, as far as it goes, is in the right direction.

* It was indeed a sad sight to see flasks and bottles of liquor passed from hand to hand."

The above, taken from an editorial in yesterday's *Post*, reminds us of Nasby's regret when he found himself out of liquor, with neither money nor credit. To see good liquor infusing warmth and good cheer into others, when those who need it most and who rely upon its efficacy upon all public and private occasions, are never so much as invited to "take some," is enough to excite their anger. But that Republicans should dare indulge openly, on a wet day, in the comfort which the Democracy resort to in secret, as well as public, and is the reliance of so many of them, is something not to be excused. Every pull from a flask was robbing the Democracy of that to which the *Post* seems to think it has an exclusive right, and which we all know is one of the powerful arguments of the party. To the editor it must indeed have been "a sad sight"—if he saw it. It was touching the Democracy on the raw.

It is the testimony of the entire business public that trade improves with the political prospect. With the certainty that Grant is going to be elected has come renewed confidence—every day increasing—improved tone and preparations for engaging in different pursuits long neglected. A prosperous future begins to dawn. Men begin to feel less timid and think of new enterprises. And there is rejoicing in the hearts of all true men that there surely will come a time—and it will not be long either—when the laws will be enforced in the South, and the rights of every person respected. No one questions that to this will General Grant, so soon as he has the power, address himself. A buoyancy has taken possession of the public mand, as the direct consequence of the political prospect, to which it has long been a stranger.

By way of Richmond we have news coming the way Pennsylvania will go in October. The *Enquirer* says it has "private advices" from various parts of the State which renders it "quite confident that the Democracy will win by a large majority—say fifteen or twenty thousand." Are the Richmond editor's "private advices" derived from carpet-baggers sent into the State from Virginia to vote? Of the existence of such a scheme we have had repeated warning. That the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is engaged in a grand colonization scheme, is boldly charged, on proof, by Gen. Collis. We again caution the Republicans to be on their guard. Let the carpet-baggers be hunted out and their intended crime prevented.

Texas, like Alabama and Georgia, has become the theater of actual civil warfare and constant bloodshed. It is the old contest over again there, as it is all through the South, between loyal and disloyal men. It is absolutely certain that these things cannot go on so much longer and the whole South be not lit up by the blaze of domestic conflict. The President is indisposed to act, though it is understood that he makes fair promises, while the Southern people, with a blindness perfectly inexplicable, push ahead in the path of lawlessness, with a fair prospect of destroying every vestige of support and apology at the North. It will not take much more to cause the demand for the severest measures to be universal.

The *Post*, alluding to the proceession, Thursday, says:

> "The conduct of those who made up the procession was deeply mortifying to many of its participants."

From the tone of the remarks indulged in by the *Post* yesterday, we judge that the mortification in that establishment is intense. The mottoes especially must have been gall and wormwood to the *Post*. The conduct of the thousands of Pittsburgh mechanics, laborers and thrifty farmers, who persisted in walking over the route, exhibiting the utmost contempt of the weather, just as though they were repeating what they learned in the service of their country, *must* have been very mortifying to the *Post*.

PAST AND PRESENT

REVIEW OF THE REBELLION.

DUTY OF PATRIOTS NOW.

Speech of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,

AT

Steubenville, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 25th.

Friday was fixed by the Republicans of Steubenville, Ohio, for a grand mass meeting. A number of distinguished speakers were announced, among whom was Hon. E. M. Stanton.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, and the ill health of Mr. Stanton, it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting in doors, and Killgore Hall on Market street was secured for that purpose. Over the door of the hall was the motto: "Edwin M. Stanton—faithful in the darkest hour."

The hall was thrown open at two o'clock, and was soon densely packed.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Robert Sherrard as President, with a large list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Stanton entered the hall accompanied by Hon. Thomas Marshall and several other gentlemen, and was enthusiastically received.

After a song by the Wellsburg Glee Club, he was introduced by the President, and when the applause had in a measure subsided he spoke as follows:

Speech of Mr. Stanton.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose to whom you will entrust the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years; and who shall exercise the law-making power as your representatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You have never made a choice so important to yourselves and to your country and to mankind, for upon it may rest the issues of peace and of war; of domestic tranquility, or civil discord; of freedom or slavery; in short of the blessings that come from a good Government, or all the evils that a bad Government can inflict upon the human race.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

At the last Presidential election, the country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling for an existence against treason and rebellion. The fortunes of war were so varied that some of the people seemed doubtful as to the result, and others were hopeless, while on the other hand the rebels, strong in military power, and encouraged by secret, but active friends in the Northern States, were bold and defiant, and boasted that it needed only for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election. These friends, who were then so boastful and confident in their expectations that their hour of triumph was at hand, have suffered the most appalling disappointment and defeat. Their hopes and expectations were doomed to an ignominious overthrow at the polls by the election of Abraham Lincoln and the brave soldiers led by our armies under the command of General Grant. [Cheers.] Overwhelmed by these disasters, confusion and dismay, and despair, broke up in despair, and declared their cause the "lost cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous terms that were offered.

On the cause that led to the rebellion, and the justification of the nation in prosecuting the war, it is needless here to dwell. They are familiar to your minds. Your sons, who for three hundred thousand patriot soldiers slain in battle by the rebels are still green; the tears of the orphans, widows, and bereaved parents still flow; and the maimed and wounded soldiers are living memorials of the cruelty and barbarity of the enemies of the United States Government. You will bear in mind, however, that the rebellion was organized by the men of the South, who, long before the Proclamation, liberating four millions of enslaved people, strengthening our armies and carrying disunion and death into their midst, declared that if this great measure was not arrested until near the close of the war, the very foundations of their system of slavery is the cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of General Grant it cannot be consummated. The military power of the rebels was mostly in their slaves. They were the producing and laboring class, and while they remained under the plantation system little value to the rebels; by a system of enforced and unpaid labor the rebel master was enabled to feed and clothe his family, support and clothe his family, furnish supplies to the army, while the whole white population was organized into military companies, and soon found to be a mighty engine of war, more powerful than any known to any other people.

It was quite different in the loyal States. There the Union soldier, who left his home and loved ones, and his family, left the farm, the shop, the manufactory, and diminished the productive industry of the State, in his absence the crops were injured and many of them lost for want of cultivation. The hammer was silent; the manufactory stood still. He had no slaves to work to support the family, and had to do his own nothing. But the emancipation of the slaves changed the position of the parties. The slaves were set free in the plantations and flocked to us within our lines; thousands upon thousands joined our armies and performed military work. Therefore, in the South, the entire degree equalized, and this was the great grand act of Mr. Lincoln, which carried dismay into the hearts of the rebels, and strengthened the hearts of the loyal people. Besides, a large and powerful party who regarded slavery as God-forbidden and the sum of all villainies, flocked to have it abolished, gathered new hope and renewed strength to bring the war to a close.

THE THREE THINGS THAT OVERTHREW THE REBELLION.

Three things mainly contributed to overthrow the rebellion:

1st. The valor of our soldiers, and the spice of the skill of their commanders.

2d. The public faith and credit which enabled us to raise money and supply the armies, by means for them clothing, provisions and transportation.

3d. The emancipation of the slaves which diminished their physical as well as its strength.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

The credit and good faith of a state is essential to its existence. These two elements furnish the sinews of its power. No government can exist without credit sufficient to meet extraordinary emergencies. For no government is absolutely certain that these things cannot go on so much longer and the whole South be not lit up by the blaze of domestic conflict. The President is indisposed to act, though it is understood that he makes fair promises, while the Southern people, with a blindness perfectly inexplicable, push ahead in the path of lawlessness, with a fair prospect of destroying every vestige of support and apology at the North. It will not take much more to cause the demand for the severest measures to be universal.

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That faith and that credit, is now drawn in question. When the war was over new and enormous debts had been created by the Government. The army had to be paid, pensions provided for, protection and education given to the enfranchised slaves, the rights of the citizens in all the rebel States secured, and the federal guarantee of a Republican form of Government carried into execution. Immediately upon the meeting of Congress it devoted itself assiduously to this work. Loans were issued—money raised, and the army paid as it was disbanded, while the widows and disabled soldiers were liberally pensioned. The Freedman's Bureau was established, the Civil Rights bill was passed to protect the citizens of the loyal States, and to give peace, prosperity and a Republican Government in all the States, whose governments had been cast off by the rebels. Some of these measures have been carried out; others, for reasons needless to be discussed, still remain a dead letter, and they will so remain until General Grant shall be elected President of the United States. [Prolonged cheers.]

General Grant, then, stands this day before you the foremost military commander in the world, with peace for his watchword. [Cheers.] Why should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of his country for not voting for him?

By his side stands Schuyler Colfax, who by his own energy and industry advanced from a printing office to the Speaker's chair, a position which he has held for three successive terms, with honor and distinction. They are both honest and upright men, and why should they not be supported? What reason has any man for withholding his support from them? If there be among you any man who would hide from his sight the musket that his father, or brother, or uncle carried at Vicksburg, on the James, before Appomattox Court House, let *him* vote against General Grant. The history of Grant is known to you and the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, and when it was ended, unwilling to be a drone, he resigned his position and engaged in the pursuit of civil trade. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service again and soon advanced to the rank of Commanding General, after the very gravest important services. He moved upon the enemy's works at Fort Donelson and compelled their commander, Buckner, to surrender, with 15,000 prisoners of war. Soon after he propelled with Beauregard on the field of Shiloh and drove him and his routed army from the field. Received to open the entire navigation of the Mississippi river, he fought and defeated Corinth, chased Pemberton, the rebel General, into Vicksburg, and forced him to capitulate with 30,000 prisoners or war. [Cheers.] Advanced to the command of the armies of the West, he fought and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, scattered the rebel army and delivered that vast territory from the usurpation of the rebels. Advanced still higher, a Lieutenant General, he changed his headquarters to the Potomac; in forty days marching and fighting through the Wilderness he drove Lee and his army defeated through Richmond. The rebel General was compelled to evacuate that city, and at Appomattox Court House his army was surrendered as prisoners of war and this brought the rebellion to an end. Again I ask, what reason has any man to vote against General Grant? His capacity and integrity and skill in administration was clearly manifest throughout the vast territory in which he operated the rebellion. Again, I say the man who would hide the musket his father carried to Vicksburg, upon look for his son through the Wilderness before Richmond, and at Appomattox Court House; who shouldered his musket, marched with two hundred thousand Federal troops through the streets of Washington, around the Capital, the President's house he had defended; who marched and fought in the states of Carolina—to such a man I say, then do not vote against General Grant that the boys had carried him in their arms, when he sees his father's musket hanging above the mantle. If there is any man among you who would blot from the page of history the story of our great achievements—Vicksburg, Donelson, Richmond and Appomattox Court House, to such a man say, I had no share in these triumphs, I vote against General Grant. [Applause.]

If there is any man among you that would compel the armies of the Potomac, of the James, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, to be again gathered and compelled to surrender as prisoners of war to Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Hood, I say to such a man vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who on that bright summer day in April when the news flashed over the land that a new monster of the deep had appeared in the waters of the United States, Ericsson's Monitor, and when it was ended, unwilling to be a drone, he resigned his position and engaged in the pursuit of civil trade. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service again and soon advanced to the rank of Commanding General, after the very gravest important services. He moved upon the enemy's works at Fort Donelson and compelled their commander, Buckner, to surrender, with 15,000 prisoners of war. Soon after he propelled with Beauregard on the field of Shiloh and drove him and his routed army from the field. Received to open the entire navigation of the Mississippi river, he fought and defeated Corinth, chased Pemberton, the rebel General, into Vicksburg, and forced him to capitulate with 30,000 prisoners or war. [Cheers.] Advanced to the command of the armies of the West, he fought and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, scattered the rebel army and delivered that vast territory from the usurpation of the rebels. Advanced still higher, a Lieutenant General, he changed his headquarters to the Potomac; in forty days marching and fighting through the Wilderness he drove Lee and his army defeated through Richmond. The rebel General was compelled to evacuate that city, and at Appomattox Court House his army was surrendered as prisoners of war and this brought the rebellion to an end. Again I ask, what reason has any man to vote against General Grant? His capacity and integrity and skill in administration was clearly manifest throughout the vast territory in which he operated the rebellion. Again, I say the man who would hide the musket his father carried to Vicksburg, upon look for his son through the Wilderness before Richmond, and at Appomattox Court House; who shouldered his musket, marched with two hundred thousand Federal troops through the streets of Washington, around the Capital, the President's house he had defended; who marched and fought in the states of Carolina—to such a man I say, then do not vote against General Grant that the boys had carried